



Weekly Report

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WEEK ENDING APRIL 8, 1960

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**New CQ Phone
Number:
Federal 8-4660**

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RIGHT 1960

BY CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY INCORPORATED

The Authoritative Reference on Congress

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Congressional Boxscore

MAJOR LEGISLATION IN 86th CONGRESS

As of April 8, 1960

Party Lineups

	Dem.	GOP	Vacancies
SENATE	65	35	0
HOUSE	280	151	6

BILL	HOUSE	SENATE	STATUS
Federal Education Aid (S 8) (HR 10128)	Reported 3/28/60	Reported 9/12/59	Passed 2/4/60
Student Disclaimer Affidavit (S 2929)		Approved 2/2/60	
Depressed Areas (S 722)	Reported 5/14/59	Reported 3/18/59	Passed 3/23/59
Civil Rights (HR 8601)	Reported 8/20/59	Passed 3/24/60	Reported 3/30/60
International Dvpt. Assn. (S 3074) (HR 11001)	Hearings Completed	Hearings Completed	Debate Underway
Supreme Court Powers (S 3) (HR 3)	Reported 6/2/59	Passed 6/24/59	Hearings Completed
Housing (HR 10213)	Reported 3/15/60		
Veterans' Benefits (S 1138) (HR 2258)	Hearings Completed	Reported 7/14/59	Passed 7/21/59
Social Security	Hearings Underway		
Health Insurance for Aged (S 2915, 3350) (HR 4700)	Hearings Underway		
Minimum Wage (S 1046, 1967) (HR 4488, 7490)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Completed	
Unemployment Compensation (S 791) (HR 7177)			
Farm Bill (S 2759, 3335, 3336) (HR 10355)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Sugar Act Extension (S 3210)			
Mutual Security Program (S 3058) (HR 11510)	Reported 4/7/60	Hearings Completed	
Bond Interest Rates (S 2813) (HR 10590)	Reported 2/29/60		
Corporate, Excise Taxes			
Postal Rate Increase (S 3192) (HR 11140)	Hearings Scheduled		
Gas Tax Increase			
Regulatory Agency Rules (S 2374) (HR 4800, 6774)	Hearings Underway	Hearings Underway	
Clean Elections (S 2436)		Reported 7/23/59	Passed 1/25/60
Youth Conservation Corps (S 812)		Reported 7/17/59	Passed 8/13/59
Foreign Investments (S 3251, 3252) (HR 5)	Reported 2/19/60	Debate Suspended	
Passports (HR 9069) (S 2287, 2315)	Reported 9/4/59	Passed 9/8/59	Hearings Underway
International Court Powers (S Res 94)	No House Action Needed	Hearings Completed	

CONGRESSIONAL QUARTERLY

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SENATE FINISHES AMENDING CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

As the Senate neared passage of the civil rights bill (HR 8601) at the end of the eighth week of debate, it became increasingly clear that a substantial majority of Republicans and Northern Democrats were in the mood to pass a bill closely resembling the one passed by the House and that they had the votes to ward off amendments either to strengthen or weaken it.

This did not inhibit proponents of a stronger bill or Southerners from offering numerous amendments, although many of these proposals had already been defeated at earlier stages in the debate. On the last day that amendments could be considered, the 18 Southern Senators who had conducted the earlier filibuster together offered five amendments to the referee provision. All five amendments were tabled en bloc by voice vote.

The only amendments accepted were two changes in the court-appointed voting referees plan. After the second, and more important, amendment was accepted, a "third reading" of the bill was accomplished April 7 and the bill was thus closed to further amendment.

But Southerners clearly were not ready to let the bill pass without saying a few more words. Sen. Allen J. Ellender (D La.) spoke for more than nine hours April 5 and 6 and several more Southerners were ready to speak after the third reading of the bill.

REFEREE PLAN AMENDED

The Senate April 1 disposed of the last amendment proposed by the Senate Judiciary Committee to the civil rights bill after having quickly agreed to all other committee amendments March 30. (Weekly Report p. 558) This final amendment, sponsored by Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.), would have: deleted the requirement that a Negro's application for registration to a court-appointed referee be heard ex parte (without cross-examination by opponents); made the hearing public; required that the referee give the state registrars two days' notice of the hearing; and allowed the state officials to "appear" and make a transcript of the hearing.

By a 69-22 vote, the Senate April 1 accepted a substitute for the Kefauver amendment, offered by John A. Carroll (D Colo.). The Carroll amendment restored the House language requiring that hearings before the referee be held ex parte and allowed the court to set the times and places of the hearings. (For voting, see chart p. 625) The Kefauver amendment, as amended, then was adopted by voice vote.

A second amendment to the referees provision, offered by Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) and accepted April 7 by a 79-12 vote, raised more legal problems than it settled. Senators were split on what the effects of this amendment would be and the liberal bloc divided in the voting, part of its membership casting the 12 negative votes.

The controversy started over Southern objections to an amendment accepted in the House March 16 that guaranteed that if a Negro applied to a court for registration 20 or more days before the election, and his

application was challenged by the state registrar, the court must issue an order that would allow the Negro to vote "provisionally" and provide for the impounding of his ballot until the question of his qualifications was decided. Southerners protested that this would supersede state laws that require registration 30 to 60 days before the election and would discriminate against whites who met this deadline. Rep. James G. O'Hara (D Mich.) sponsor of the amendment, told the House, "The qualifications with regard to the time within which a voter may register will remain that of state law."

The compromise amendment accepted by the Senate was written by an unusual coalition including Joseph S. Clark (D Pa.), Carroll, Dirksen, Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and Richard B. Russell (D Ga.). It added to the section stating that courts shall allow the Negro to vote provisionally the words, "provided, however, that such applicant shall be qualified to vote under state law." Even its sponsors split over the amendment's effect on state registration requirements. Dirksen assured the Senate that it provided that state law would apply. But Carroll equally assured Senators who feared there might be such delays at earlier stages of the referee process (winning the original civil suit, finding a pattern or practice of discrimination) that by the time the Negroes could get court relief after once more trying to register with state authorities, the final date for registration would have passed and the registration offices would be closed. Carroll said in such a case, the judges would waive the state registration date: "Do Senators believe that a federal court is going to allow any registration law to stand in their way, if they have been victims of a pattern or practice of discrimination perhaps by the maladministration of these very same laws?"

The second important question raised by the amendment was whether the requirement that the court must find the Negro qualified, before he is allowed to vote provisionally, would require a full-dress adversary proceeding and, in effect, kill the effect of the O'Hara amendment, which was designed to allow such proceedings to be temporarily postponed if they could not be completed by election day. Those voting against the amendment felt that it would. Carroll, however, contended that the judge would make a temporary finding based on the prima facie evidence in the referee's report and would not conduct adversary proceedings until after the election.

Justice Department officials said that they did not support the amendment but confessed that they were not clear on what its effect would be.

AMENDMENTS TABLED

Earlier in the week, floor amendments to add provisions to establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to halt discrimination in firms working under Government contracts and to offer technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools were killed on tabling motions. Both of these provisions were originally

Tabling Motions

A device frequently used during the Senate consideration of civil rights to cut off debate on amendments and, in effect, to kill them was the tabling motion. Once a Senator moves to lay an amendment on the table, there must be an immediate vote without further debate. A successful tabling motion indefinitely postpones further consideration of that amendment. To nail it down harder, a Senator, after a tabling motion succeeds, will usually "move to reconsider the vote by which the amendment was laid on the table" and another Senator will move to table the motion to reconsider. The second tabling motion is usually quickly agreed to and the amendment is, in effect, killed. The same process may be used to kill an entire bill.

proposed by the Administration but were struck from the bill by the House Judiciary Committee. Both were vehemently opposed by Southerners.

Minority Leader Dirksen, arguing against the Government contracts provision, said he had urged the President not to include it in the original Administration bill and that its adoption might "jeopardize passage" of the civil rights bill. Its opponents claimed it would lead to a federal Fair Employment Practices Commission.

The school assistance provision was opposed because of its prologue endorsing the 1954 Supreme Court decision against segregated schools. An amendment to it by John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) deleting the prologue was tabled along with the entire provision.

Several more amendments that would have strengthened the bill also were killed on tabling motions. These amendments would have: empowered the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation; empowered the Attorney General to seek court injunctions against deprivations of any civil rights (Part III); amended the referee plan to require Negroes to prove to the courts or voting referees only that they were qualified to vote, once a "pattern or practice" of discrimination had been found; provided for Presidentially appointed enrollment officers as well as referees to register Negroes; permitted the courts to waive the requirement that a Negro must prove to the courts or referees, in addition to showing his qualification to vote, that he had tried to register after a court finding of a pattern or practice of discrimination and had been rejected by a state official (this amendment was opposed by the Department of Justice).

Southerners had a battery of amendments designed to weaken the bill, but these too were defeated. (For voting, see chart p. 626) These amendments would have: required that if judges themselves (not the referees) heard Negroes' applications for registration, they must follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and allow adversary proceedings in each case; limited the implementation of the referees plan to Congressional elections only; excluded the records for primaries and special elections from the requirement for preservation of voting records; struck the referees plan from the bill.

PROVISIONS -- As amended by the Senate, HR 8601, the Civil Rights Act of 1960:

TITLE I

Provided that persons who obstructed or interfered with any order issued by a federal court, or attempted to do so, by threats or force, could be punished by a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment of up to one year, or both. Such acts could also be prevented by private suits seeking court injunctions against them.

TITLE II

Made it a federal crime to cross state lines to avoid prosecution or punishment for, or giving evidence on, the bombing or burning of any building, facility or vehicle, or an attempt to do so. Penalties could be a fine of up to \$5,000, or imprisonment of up to five years, or both.

Made it a federal crime to transport or possess explosives with the knowledge or intent that they would be used to blow up any vehicle or building. Allowed the presumption, after any bombing occurred, that the explosives used were transported across state lines (therefore allowing the FBI to investigate any bombing case), but stipulated that this would have to be proved before the person could be convicted. Penalties could be imprisonment of up to one year and/or \$1,000 fine; if personal injury resulted, 10 years and/or \$10,000 fine; if death resulted, life imprisonment or a death penalty if recommended by a jury.

Made it a federal crime to use interstate facilities, such as telephones, to threaten a bombing or give a false bomb-scare, punishable by imprisonment of up to one year or a fine of up to \$1,000, or both.

TITLE III

Required that voting records and registration papers for all federal elections must be preserved for 22 months. Penalties for failing to comply or for stealing, destroying or mutilating the records could be a fine of up to \$1,000, imprisonment of up to one year, or both.

Directed that the records, upon written application, be turned over to the Attorney General "or his representative" at the office of the records' custodian.

Unless directed otherwise by a court, the Justice Department representative must not disclose the content of the records except to Congress, a government agency, or in a court proceeding.

The federal district court where the records were located, or in which the demand for the records were made, could force voting officials to comply.

TITLE IV

Empowered the Civil Rights Commission, which was extended for two years in 1959, to administer oaths and take sworn statements. (1959 Almanac p. 291)

TITLE V

Stated that arrangements might be made to provide for the education of children of members of the armed forces when the schools those children regularly attended had been closed to avoid integration and the U.S. Commissioner of Education had decided that no other educational agency would provide for their schooling. Amended the laws on aid to impacted school districts (PL 81-815, PL 81-874) to this effect.

TITLE VI

Provided that after the Attorney General won a civil suit brought under the 1957 Civil Rights Act to protect Negroes' right to vote, he could then ask the court to hold another adversary proceeding and make a separate finding that there was a "pattern or practice" of depriving Negroes of the right to vote in the area involved in the suit.

If a court found such a "pattern or practice", any Negro living in that area could apply to the court to issue an order declaring him qualified to vote if he proved (1) he was qualified to vote under state law; (2) he had tried to register after the "pattern or practice" finding; and (3) he had not been allowed to register or had been found unqualified by someone acting under color of law. The court would have to hear the Negro's application within 10 days and its order would be effective for as long a period as that for which he would have been qualified to vote if registered under state law.

State officials would be notified of the order, and they would then be bound to permit the person to vote. Disobedience would be subject to contempt of court proceedings.

To carry out these provisions, the court may appoint one or more voting referees, who must be qualified voters in the judicial district. The referees would receive the applications, take evidence, and report their findings to the court. The referee must take the Negro's application and proof in an *ex parte* proceeding (without cross-examination by opponents) and the court may set the time and place for the referee's hearing.

The court may fix a time limit of up to 10 days, in which state officials may challenge the referee's report. Challenges on points of law must be accompanied by a memorandum and on points of fact by a verified copy of a public record or an affidavit by those with personal knowledge of the controverting evidence. Either the court or the referee may decide the challenges in accordance with court-directed procedures. Hearings on issues of fact could be held only when the affidavits show there is a real issue of fact. The referee's report would be the deciding factor in issues of the applicant's literacy. If the objections were dismissed, either the court or the referee could issue the Negro a certificate declaring him qualified to vote.

If a Negro has applied for a court certificate 20 or more days before the election, his application is challenged, and the case is not decided by election day, the court must allow him to vote provisionally, provided he is "entitled to vote under state law", and impound his ballot pending a decision on his application. If he applies within 20 days before the election, the court has the option of whether or not to let him vote.

The court would not be limited in its powers to enforce its decree that these Negroes be allowed to vote and their votes be counted and may authorize the referee to take action to enforce it.

The referees would have the powers conferred on court masters by rule 53(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. (Rule 53(c) gives masters the right to subpoena records, administer oaths and cross-examine witnesses.)

In any suit instituted under these provisions, the state would be held responsible for the actions of its officials and, in the event state officials resign and are not replaced, the state itself could be sued.

AMENDMENTS ACCEPTED

April 1 -- John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Amend Kefauver committee amendment to restore House language that a voting referee's hearing be held *ex parte* (without cross-examination) but specify that the court shall set the time and place for the hearing. Roll-call vote, 69-22.

April 7 -- Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) -- Amend the referees plan to permit courts to let Negroes vote provisionally, when their applications were challenged by state officials, only if the court was satisfied the Negro met state voting qualifications. Roll call, 79-12.

AMENDMENTS REJECTED

April 1 -- Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- Establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity to prevent discrimination by firms working under Government contracts. Tabled by a 48-38 roll-call vote.

April 4 -- Kenneth B. Keating (R N.Y.) -- Provide federal technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorse the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision. Tabled by roll call, 61-30.

John Sheiman Cooper (R Ky.) -- Amend Keating amendment (above) to delete reference to the 1954 Supreme Court decision. Tabled along with the Keating amendment.

Javits -- Permit the Attorney General to enter private suits filed in behalf of desegregation. Tabled by roll call, 56-34.

Pat McNamara (D Mich.) -- Amend Javits amendment (immediately above) to add the so-called Part III section, authorizing the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabled with the Javits amendment.

Philip A. Hart (D Mich.) -- Amend the referee plan to require that a Negro prove to the referee only that he is qualified to vote. Tabled by roll call, 52-38.

Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D Mo.) -- Amend the referees plan to authorize appointment by the President of enrollment officers to register Negroes. Tabled by roll call, 58-26.

April 5 -- Strom Thurmond (D S.C.) -- Amend the referees plan to require each Negro who came before the referee to prove he had been discriminated against because of race or color. Voice vote.

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) and John L. McClellan (D Ark.) -- Amend the referees plan to require a judge hearing a Negro's application for a voting certificate to observe the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, requiring adversary proceedings and opportunity for opponents of the application to be heard. Roll call, 29-64.

April 6 -- Ervin -- Limit the referees plan to Congressional elections only. Tabled by roll call, 72-16.

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) -- Exempt records for primary and special elections from the 22-month preservation of voting records requirement. Tabled by roll call, 68-18.

John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- Amend the referees plan to give courts discretion to waive the requirement that a Negro seeking a voting certificate prove he had tried to register with state officials and had been refused even after a pattern of discrimination had been found by the court. Tabled by roll call, 62-32.

April 7 -- Allen J. Ellender (D La.) -- Strike the referees plan from the bill. Tabled by roll call, 73-18.

Ervin and 17 Southern co-sponsors -- Change the referee plan to: strike from the section defining voting qualifications the stipulation that qualifications for Negroes cannot be more stringent than those for whites;

reduce the time period in which Negroes could seek court relief after a pattern of discrimination in an area has been found; remove the stipulation that in the case of challenged applications the question of literacy would be decided on the basis of the referee's report; strike the section empowering the referee as well as the court to decide on challenged applications; strike the language allowing the court to appoint an officer other than the referee to take action to enforce the court order entitling certain Negroes to vote. Rejected en bloc by tabling motion, voice vote.

DEBATE -- March 31 -- Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.) -- Unless the Senate adopted his amendment, "the referee could hold proceedings in the middle of the night, and he could hold them in his own home...or while he was walking in the fields."

April 1 -- John A. Carroll (D Colo.) -- The referee's hearings should not be open to the public in a county where "there was massive resistance...(and) the machinery of the county was marshalled in opposition to the applicant's attempt to qualify to vote.... Let us permit the court to have discretion in such circumstances."

John Stennis (D Miss.) -- If the referee's hearings are ex parte, "no one shall know when nor where nor how long these hearings will be held or this testimony will be taken."

Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) -- If the referee's hearings were public, "There would appear a whole battery of lawyers and members of the White Citizens Council...."

April 4 -- John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) -- The Senate should adopt the Javits proposal to let the Attorney General enter private suits for school desegregation because "There is needed means to give (Negroes) the chance through education to catch up with the lost years and to attain not only political voting equality, but also an equality of opportunity which education, equal education, affords."

Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D N.C.) -- Opposed the Hart (D Mich.) amendment -- that a Negro should not have to prove he tried to register with state officials after the court finding of a pattern of discrimination -- because the authority for the referee plan "is dependent upon the state having denied a citizen...the right to vote on the ground of race or color.... Therefore, it is necessary to show that the state had an opportunity to permit this man to register in order to show that there has been discrimination."

April 5 -- Ervin -- The Ervin-McClellan (D Ark.) amendment requiring judges hearing Negro voting applications to follow the Rules of Civil Procedure "would require the judge to conduct a hearing in open court.... I can see a great hardship imposed upon fundamental constitutional principles if a judge can make a decision otherwise."

Javits -- That amendment would force more use of the voting referee because he would then have "greater freedom of action than the court itself".

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 6 -- After a White House meeting between President Eisenhower and Republican Congressional leaders, Sen. Dirksen said, "The President was quite happy about the (civil rights) bill and so was the Attorney General. Both voiced the hope that it will not be changed."

House Minority Leader Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) said criticism that the bill was not an effective one was "hogwash".

Capitol Briefs

BOND SALE

The Treasury April 7 announced that investors had bought \$370 million of a new 25-year, 4.25 percent bond issue, the first long-term bond to be offered since April 1959. The issue was viewed as a test of market demand for a long-term security that would pay no more than the maximum legal interest rate of 4.25 percent. The Treasury had hoped to attract \$500 million in bids, but had indicated that sales of \$300 million of the new issue would be satisfactory.

The results, however, led Secretary Robert B. Anderson to conclude that "suggestions the Treasury could get a substantial amount of debt extension under the ceiling were not well-founded." But Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), a leading opponent of the Administration's proposal to lift the interest ceiling, charged that the test was unfair since investors had had only three days to study the new issue. If the Treasury "had planned for failure, it would not have acted much differently," said Douglas. (Weekly Report p. 500)

VAUGHAN SUIT

The U.S. Court of Appeals March 31 affirmed a federal district court verdict awarding a \$10,000 libel judgment in favor of Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, military aide to President Harry S. Truman in 1945-53, against the Curtis Publishing Co. Vaughan's complaint was based on a 1956 picture caption in a Saturday Evening Post article which he said made it appear he had committed some malfeasance in office and that he had been "charged" with this.

NYC HOUSING ACT

A New York State supreme court April 2 upheld the constitutionality of New York City's Fair Housing Practices Law, which prohibits discrimination in the sale or rental of private housing not receiving federal or state aid. The law, commonly known as the Sharkey-Brown-Isaacs law, was the first of its kind in the country.

PRESIDENT OF COLOMBIA

President Alberto Lleras Camargo of Colombia, addressing a joint session of Congress April 6 during a 13-day visit to the United States, said Latin America "urgently and amply" needed foreign aid "to purchase a decisive stake in the material civilization of the West" and "avoid the effects of impatience and desperation, of revolt and anarchy, and new dictatorships". He said Latin America had been struggling "to produce at least the illusion of development" by "such unorthodox means as inflation", but these methods "create very serious social problems and financial instability". He said loans, credits, goods and capital were needed in a "high operation of reciprocal confidence" and "faith", and the resultant prosperity in 10, 15 or 20 years would enable the loans to be repaid.

BANK MERGERS

The House April 4 passed by voice vote and returned to the Senate an amended bill (S 1062) to regulate all mergers of insured banks, comprising 95 percent of the Nation's banks holding 97 percent of total bank assets. The measure was passed without debate, under suspension of the rules, as it was reported March 23 by the House Banking and Currency Committee. (Weekly Report p. 501)

BACKGROUND -- In reporting an amended version of the Senate's bill (H Rept 1416), the Committee noted that all witnesses seemed to agree that "some bank mergers are in the public interest, even though they lessen competition to a degree." The Committee also was convinced, however, that "approval of a merger should depend on a positive showing of some benefit to be derived from it." Language of S 1062 was modified accordingly.

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, S 1062: Prohibited mergers or consolidations of insured banks "without the prior written consent" of the appropriate supervisory agency -- the Comptroller of the Currency for national banks, the Federal Reserve Board for state member banks, and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp. for non-member insured banks.

Required these agencies, in granting or withholding consent, to consider the effect of the merger "on competition (including any tendency toward monopoly)" and to obtain the views of the other two agencies and the Attorney General on this question, except in cases of emergency.

Provided that no merger be approved unless, after considering all banking and competitive factors, the responsible agency "finds the transaction to be in the public interest".

EXPORT CONTROL ACT

The House April 4 passed by voice vote a bill (HR 10550) to extend for two years, through June 30, 1962, the Export Control Act of 1949. The Act authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to regulate exports in order to prevent countries in the Sino-Soviet bloc from getting strategic materials from the United States and to prevent a domestic shortage of scarce commodities. The House Banking and Currency Committee reported the bill (H Rept 1415) March 23. (Weekly Report p. 502)

NARCOTICS CONFERENCE

The House April 4 adopted by voice vote a resolution (H Res 431) urging President Eisenhower to call a White House conference on narcotics. The resolution said the conference should recommend ways: to clarify and unify federal and state enforcement of narcotics laws and penalties; to continue international vigilance and discussion of narcotics problems; to establish a federal-state narcotics hospitalization program; and to effect new solutions for narcotics control arising from the conference. Delegates to the conference would be persons dealing with narcotics control at state and local levels, Senators and Representatives, and representatives of executive agencies.

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee March 28 filed H Res 431 with a report (H Rept 1429) which said the Treasury and Health, Education and Welfare Departments opposed a White House conference. The Departments wrote the Committee that the aims of the proposed conference had already been accomplished

through the enactment of the Narcotic Control Act of 1956, recommendations of the Interdepartmental Committee on Narcotics, enforcement activities of the Narcotics and Customs Bureaus, and through recent studies by "executive and legislative authorities".

REFUGEE IMMIGRATION

The House April 4 passed by voice vote, under suspension of the rules, and sent to the Senate an amended bill (H J Res 397) authorizing resettlement in the United States of refugees under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Passage under suspension of the rules, which required a two-thirds vote, prohibited floor amendments.

An estimated 23,000 to 28,000 refugees currently are in camps run by the UN in Western Europe. Under H J Res 397 the U.S. could admit one quarter of the number of these refugees that were taken in by other countries. President Eisenhower March 17 urged Congress, in observance of World Refugee Year, to authorize admission of "refugees from oppression". The Administration's bill (HR 11234) would authorize annual admission of 10,000 refugees including some in the Near and Far East not covered by H J Res 397. (Weekly Report p. 471)

BACKGROUND -- The House Judiciary Committee March 29 reported H J Res 397 (H Rept 1433) with amendments limiting the number of refugees eligible for admission and terminating the program on July 1, 1962. (Weekly Report p. 596)

PROVISIONS -- As passed by the House, H J Res 397:

Authorized parole admission into the U.S. of refugees who, when the application is made, are not within a Communist-dominated country, are not a national of the country from which they apply and who fall under the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Directed the Secretary of State to inform the Attorney General by Jan. 1 and July 1 each year of the number of refugees who, within the preceding six months, had been resettled by countries other than the U.S.

Limited the number of refugees the Attorney General could admit during a six-month period to 25 percent of the number reported by the Secretary of State as resettled in the preceding six-month period.

Required that the refugees must qualify for admission under the terms of existing immigration law.

Required the Attorney General to submit to Congress by Jan. 15 and June 15 of each year a detailed statement concerning each refugee admitted under the program.

Provided for termination of the program on July 1, 1962 or earlier, if either the House or Senate within 90 days of the Attorney General's report adopted a resolution stating the program should be discontinued.

Permitted refugees to apply for permanent residence status as immigrants.

DEBATE -- April 4 -- Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.) -- The bill involves a minimum of risk for the U.S. since in "all probability not more than 2,500 to 3,000 people" would be admitted annually.

H.R. Gross (R Iowa) -- The United States has done more than its "share in taking care of refugees.... I am fearful that we are going to be called upon next to take care of a million refugees now in camps in the Middle East."

Silvio O. Conte (R Mass.) -- The bill provides temporary relief but no solution of the refugee problem.



Around The Capitol

FOREIGN POLICY

● **Nuclear Test Ban** -- Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) April 3 said he wrote to President Eisenhower March 30 assuring him that if elected President, he would carry out any moratorium on underground nuclear weapons tests agreed to by Mr. Eisenhower. The President said in his March 30 news conference he thought any moratorium would "have to be reaffirmed" by his successor. (Weekly Report p. 586)

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) April 2 said the Eisenhower-Macmillan position on a test ban announced March 29 was the same as Humphrey had been proposing previously. (Weekly Report p. 557)

Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) and Vice President Richard M. Nixon April 4 gave assurances that if elected they would follow through on an agreement by Mr. Eisenhower for a moratorium and Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said a President would have to have "extreme provocation to repudiate an agreement made in good faith by his predecessor."

Chairman J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee April 6 said that any reasonable test suspension treaty would receive bipartisan consideration in the Senate and that ratification would be possible before the end of the 1960 session.

● **Disarmament** -- The 10-power Geneva disarmament talks reached deadlock April 5 when Western representatives rejected outright Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev's program for "general and complete disarmament" in four years. The action came after the Soviets April 4 said they would not join in a Western-proposed agreement to prohibit the placing of nuclear weapons in space orbit unless the U.S. agreed to abandon its military bases abroad, and Soviet representative Valerian A. Zorin said it was "hopeless" for the West to attempt to "pressure" the U.S.S.R. into point-by-point disarmament negotiations rather than the "general and complete" program proposed by the Soviets.

PHILIPPINE SUGAR QUOTA

The White House April 4 announced that President Eisenhower had rejected a request by President Carlos P. Garcia of the Philippines for a 200,000-ton increase in the Philippine sugar quota.

Replying to a March 17 Garcia telegram, Mr. Eisenhower said sugar quotas were set by Congress and the Administration was proposing no changes in the Philippine quota as part of its 1960 requests for revision of the Sugar Act. Agriculture Department sources said Philippine arguments for an increase centered around a Philippine-American Trade Agreement of 1955 permitting a future stepup in the Philippine quota, and a statement by President Eisenhower in signing the Sugar Act May 29, 1956, that "consideration should be given" to allowing the Philippines an additional quota share the next time the Act was amended. (Weekly Report p. 438)

EXPORT EXPANSION COMMITTEE

Secretary of Commerce Frederick H. Mueller March 31 established a five-member Export Expansion Committee to organize "a sustained effort by private industry to promote the American export trade expansion program."

The Committee was formed in response to a March 17 statement by President Eisenhower in which he said that as part of a program to promote the growth of the Nation's export trade, he had asked the Secretary "to enlist the active support of existing national and local business groups." (Weekly Report p. 492)

Leonard F. McCollum, chairman of the Committee, April 4 said the Committee had "initiated steps to organize 33 regional groups of representative business leaders in local communities" and that the group planned a second meeting later in April.

In addition to McCollum, president of the Continental Oil Co., the Committee membership included Rudolph F. Barnow, president of the National Assn. of Manufacturers; Donald K. David, vice chairman of the Ford Foundation; Arthur H. Motley, president-elect of the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S.; and Morehead Patterson, chairman of the American Machine and Foundry Co.

FOOD ADDITIVES

The Food and Drug Administration March 18 received a legal assist in enforcing a new chemical additives amendment to the Food and Drug Act when District Court Judge Luther W. Youngdahl ruled that producers of suspected foods would have to prove their safety to Government scientists and not to the courts. Under the amendment, which became effective March 6 and covers flavors, nutrients, preservatives and emulsifiers, the food industry must prove by exhaustive tests that an additive would be safe to eat before distributing it generally. (Weekly Report p. 457)

The court ruling was in a case involving the Los Angeles Smoking and Curing Co., which had been advised by the FDA that some of its products were dangerous because of addition of sodium nitrates. Youngdahl said he was not qualified to rule on such matters.

The FDA March 18 announced that manufacturers and users of certain specified additives would have a one-year extension beyond March 6 to comply with the new amendment.

RULES COMMITTEE ACTION

The House Rules Committee April 7 granted the Rains (D Ala.) housing bill (HR 10213) an open rule permitting three hours debate. (Weekly Report p. 427)

The Committee also voted against granting a rule to the House version (HR 7155) of a Senate-passed bill (S 44) authorizing federal construction of the \$290 million San Luis irrigation unit as part of the Central Valley project in California. HR 7155 was reported (H Rept 399) by the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee May 27, 1959. (1959 Almanac p. 266)

DEFENSE FUNDS

President Eisenhower April 6 formally approved a series of changes in the Navy and Air Force budgets, some details of which had been reported earlier. (Weekly Report p. 595). These were the major shifts:

- **Air Force:** 18 Atlas ballistic missiles, costing \$226 million, will be added to the 130 currently scheduled to be on launching pads by the end of 1962. Another \$86 million will be used to speed development of the Midas satellite, the BMEWS warning system, and the Minuteman ballistic missile. Cutbacks in the Bomarc air defense and SAGE communications programs will more than match these increases, for a net reduction of \$138 million in the Air Force budget.

- **Navy:** \$153 million will be added to the Polaris program to order nuclear reactors and other components for six more of the missile-firing submarines. (Two Polaris subs have been launched, seven more are under construction, and the fiscal 1961 budget provides full funding for three more and partial funding for another three. Thus the total Polaris program, if approved by Congress, would authorize construction of 12 subs and purchase of advance components for nine more.) At the same time, the Navy will drop two attack submarines, for a net increase of \$39 million in the Navy budget.

In a letter to Chairman George H. Mahon (D Texas) of the House Appropriations Defense Subcommittee, Secretary of Defense Thomas S. Gates Jr. said he might make a supplemental request, following Polaris tests in August, for funds "to actually start construction of some or all of the nine submarines for which advance procurement funds are requested." Mahon objected that this would put a "major burden" on President Eisenhower's successor. He also termed "unthinkable" the proposal to cancel the two attack submarines.

RELATED DEVELOPMENT -- April 1 -- The Senate Appropriations Committee heard protests against Administration plans to cut manpower levels of the Army National Guard and the Army Reserve by 10 percent each. In a statement endorsed by the Governors of all 50 states, Gov. George D. Clyde (R Utah) charged that "little or no attention has been given to planning for recovery from nuclear attack." He urged restoration of funds, estimated at \$63 million, to maintain Guard strength at 400,000 men. A spokesman for the Reserve Officer Assn. made a similar request for \$61 million to forestall a proposed reduction in the Army Reserve from 300,000 to 270,000.

TEAMSTER MONITORS

The running battle between the Teamsters Union and the courts over the board of monitors continued during the past week. (Weekly Report p. 595) New developments:

March 31 -- The Teamsters asked the federal court to order immediately a new union convention on grounds a clean-up had "advanced to a point which gives reasonable assurance of new elections in accord with membership rights."

April 1 -- Federal District Judge F. Dickinson Letts appointed Terence F. McShane, former special agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, to replace Lawrence T. Smith as representative of rank and file members. Smith was discharged March 30 by Letts. McShane, who resigned his FBI job March 31, supervised the FBI's 1957 investigation of wiretapping charges against James R. Hoffa, Teamster president.

Letts notified Hoffa that because he was refusing to accept the March 28 resignation of Daniel B. Maher as union representative on the board, he could not consider Hoffa's nomination of William E. Bufalino.

April 4 -- Maher wrote Letts he was "unable and unwilling" to continue on the board for personal and health reasons, that the court decree establishing the board provided for resignation under such conditions, and therefore, "as of this date I shall no longer serve."

April 5 -- Martin F. O'Donoghue, monitors' chairman, filed a complaint with Letts which said there was sufficient ground to remove Hoffa from office in his failure to discharge Frank Collins as secretary-treasurer of Detroit Local 299 after his 1959 conviction for perjury.

UNEMPLOYMENT

The Department of Labor March 31 issued a report on recommendations of the Federal Advisory Council on Employment Security, adopted during a March 13-14 meeting of the group. The Council stressed the need for adequate reserve funds to meet unemployment emergencies and said federal loans should be used only to meet unforeseen emergencies and not considered as a regular source of aid. "Since loans must eventually be repaid through higher taxes, regular reliance by a state on loans will only aggravate its eventual financing problem," the Council said.

The Council suggested possible legislation either to set "minimum reserve requirements" to assure the solvency of state funds or to set conditions for state borrowing and repayment of loans. The Council also recommended development of a permanent program that would fall between unemployment insurance and public assistance to meet the needs of the "persistently unemployed," and said a present "widespread lack of genuine interest" in vocational training programs was a cause for concern.

CONFLICT OF INTEREST

Henry J. Clay, member of the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission, 1954-58, April 1 was fined \$1,000 by Federal District Judge James W. Morris in Washington, D.C., on a conflict of interest charge. Clay, a New York attorney, pleaded guilty to a charge that he spoke to Justice Department officials in 1958 in behalf of a Government-employed fireman who had brought suit in the U.S. Court of Claims for overtime pay.

AREA REDEVELOPMENT

The House Rules Committee April 7 held a one-day hearing on a Senate-passed bill (S 722) providing federal aid to economically depressed areas. The bill had been before the Committee since April 14, 1959, when it was reported by the House Banking and Currency Committee, carrying \$251 million. (1959 Almanac p. 221)

Earlier, six Republican Congressmen April 4 sent a letter to Chairman Brent Spence (D Ky.) of the House Banking and Currency Committee requesting him to schedule hearings on the Administration's area redevelopment bill (HR 4278) authorizing \$50 million, since it was evident S 722 had not even a "remote chance of becoming law."

The letter was signed by Reps. Eugene Siler (R Ky.), Arch A. Moore Jr. (R W.Va.), Jack Westland (R Wash.), James E. Van Zandt (R Pa.), Ivor D. Fenton (R Pa.) and James G. Fulton (R Pa.).

WISCONSIN PRIMARY RESULTS

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) received 56.2 percent of the vote and 20% convention votes, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) received 43.8 percent of the vote and 10% convention votes in the Wisconsin Democratic Presidential primary April 5.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon was unopposed in the Republican primary. He received 341,463 votes and all of Wisconsin's 30 delegates to the Republican National convention.

A breakdown of the complete unofficial returns:

	Kennedy	Humphrey	Nixon
Popular vote	478,901	372,034	341,463
Percent of party's primary vote	56.3	43.7	100.0
Percent of total state vote	40.2	31.2	28.6
Districts won	6	4	10
Convention votes won	20%	10%	30

In the Democratic primary five convention votes went to the statewide winner and 2% convention votes to the winner in each of the 10 Congressional districts. The Democratic National Committeeman and Committeewoman (split between Kennedy and Humphrey) share an additional convention vote.

Political observers were divided in assessing the import of the primary. (No Wisconsin primary winner has ever been elected President.) It was felt Kennedy had won a clear victory, but not a victory great enough to eliminate Humphrey from the nomination race or to insure his own nomination at the Democratic convention. Kennedy said April 6 he was "delighted" with the results and said his victory "exceeded the mark set by experts when I first went into the primary." Humphrey said, "I suppose numerically I'm the defeated candidate but if I'm defeated it certainly doesn't hurt." Nixon said he considered his vote "surprisingly large in view of the fact that there was no contest for the Republican delegates and I did not campaign in the state."

Humphrey's charge that Kennedy had not always voted in the farmers' interests was the major openly debated issue of the campaign. (Weekly Report p. 472) The major underlying issue appeared to have been Kennedy's Roman Catholic religion. The net effect of this issue on the results was difficult to assess because of Wisconsin's open primary law under which Republicans were free to cross over and vote in the Democratic primary if they wished. How many did so was uncertain.

In the following district breakdown of the vote, the Roman Catholic percentage of the population in each district is indicated in the right hand column:

District	Kennedy	Humphrey	Nixon	R.C. %
1st	46,384	34,283	39,143	22.0
2nd	50,792	53,000	47,995	20.8
3rd	27,844	35,762	27,643	21.7
4th	89,231	42,812	33,499	34.5*
5th	68,957	53,836	41,629	34.5*
6th	44,212	27,074	39,625	33.6
7th	36,314	29,988	32,440	31.5
8th	59,339	23,227	36,635	47.0

District	Kennedy	Humphrey	Nixon	R.C. %
9th	28,115	39,778	23,419	21.4
10th	27,713	32,274	19,435	23.3

*Over-all figure for Milwaukee.

†SOURCE: NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES ESTIMATES (1957), BASED ON 1950 CENSUS.

In the five Congressional districts where Roman Catholic membership is the lowest percentage of the population (20.8 to 23.3 percent), Humphrey defeated Kennedy by a margin of 14,249 vote. In the five districts where Catholic membership is the highest (31.5 to 47.0 percent) Kennedy defeated Humphrey by 121,176 votes.

MILWAUKEE MAYOR RACE

Rep. Henry S. Reuss (D Wis.) April 5 lost a non-partisan election for mayor of Milwaukee to state senator Henry W. Maier (D) and immediately announced he would run for a fourth term from Wisconsin's 5th District. Incomplete returns gave Maier 129,057 votes to Reuss's 94,940. (Weekly Report p. 474)

EISENHOWER ON NIXON

President Eisenhower April 4, referring to the selection of Richard M. Nixon as GOP Vice Presidential candidate in 1952, told the Republican Women's Conference, "None of us has ever regretted that choice."

Mr. Eisenhower said, "Dick Nixon has been a credit to the Administration, our party and our country. Since 1952 he has gained nearly eight years of added governmental experience at the highest level -- a tour of seasoning unmatched in the Nation's history. All of us know him as a man of integrity and deep faith -- one who is intelligent, mature and uniquely knowledgeable in the problems and personalities in the world scene."

Mr. Eisenhower had caused a flurry of doubt about his position at a March 30 press conference by stating that his earlier endorsement of Nixon on March 16 had been based on a choice between Nixon and numerous Democrats. (Weekly Report p. 444, 587)

The President March 30 also said Nixon in his campaign should look for "new ways and directions" and not be limited by the Administration program.

EISENHOWER ON DEFENSE

President Eisenhower April 4 called the U.S. the "most powerful" nation in the world and said "only the ignorant and the blind insist it to be otherwise."

Mr. Eisenhower, speaking to the Republican Women's Conference in Washington, D.C., said, "Some, I know, have felt and expressed themselves individually as qualified to criticize adversely the comprehensive and painstaking calculation that responsible military, scientific and governmental personnel have made in satisfying our defense requirements. For myself, I assure you that I have the greatest personal confidence in those calculations, made by a great cooperating group of able and dedicated people."

"I am convinced that our whole defensive structure has been accurately tailored in the light of both national needs and operational efficiency."

NEW JERSEY PRIMARY

New Jersey holds its Presidential and Congressional primaries April 19 with interest centered on the bitter fight between Sen. Clifford P. Case and Robert Morris for the GOP Senatorial nomination. (Weekly Report p. 515, 531)

Morris charged April 2 that in Congress Case "usually supported" the Democrats, who, Morris said, "advocate bureaucratic Government, big spending, inflation and an appeasement-oriented foreign policy, which is the surest way to World War III." Reports from New Jersey indicated Morris was running an especially well-financed and vigorous statewide campaign. Only part of the Republican organization gave its endorsement to Case.

Case, defending his Republicanism, pointed to Congressional Quarterly statistics indicating he had a higher five-year average score of support for President Eisenhower than any Republican Senator up for reelection in 1960. Honorary chairman of the Case campaign is ex-Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R 1944-59), who resigned March 1 as special State Department consultant to aid the Case campaign. Smith said he was disturbed by attacks on Case, and that "if this drive to destroy Sen. Case's political future is successful, the Republicans will lose the Senate seat which Sen. Case now holds."

The Democratic organization endorsed Thorn Lord of Princeton, who is expected to win the Democratic Senate nomination without difficulty.

Organization candidates are expected to win most of the Congressional primaries. In the 8th District Republican primary, however, organization candidate Paul G. DeMuro, mayor of Passaic, has strong opposition from Walter P. Kennedy, since 1948 administrative assistant to retiring Rep. Gordon Canfield (R). Canfield has been campaigning actively for Kennedy. In the 11th District Democratic primary, Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio has significant opposition from Negro leader Irvine I. Turner. A close race is also considered possible in the 2nd District Democratic primary, where John A. Miller, running with the support of the organization of Gov. Robert B. Meyner (D), opposes C. Richard Tunney, choice of the Atlantic County organization. In the 6th District, V. William DiBuono is given an outside chance of defeating organization candidate Jack B. Dunn in the Democratic primary.

Candidates for Senator:

<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
Thorn Lord	*Clifford P. Case
Richard M. Glassner	Robert Morris
	David Dearborn

Congressional candidates, district-by-district:

<u>District</u>	<u>Democrats</u>	<u>Republicans</u>
1	John A. Healey	*William T. Cahill
	John T. Sherman	
2	John A. Miller	*Milton W. Glenn
	C. Richard Tunney	
3	Katherine E. White	*James C. Auchincloss
4	*Frank Thompson Jr.	A. Jerome Moore
5	Jerome H. Taub	*Peter Frelinghuysen Jr.
6	Jack B. Dunn	*Florence P. Dwyer
	V. William DiBuono	
7	James Dobbins	*William B. Widnall
8	Charles S. Joelson	Paul G. DeMuro
	James Ellison Parker	Walter P. Kennedy
9	Vincent T. McKenna	*Frank C. Osmer Jr.

District Democrats

10 *Peter W. Rodino Jr.

11 *Hugh J. Addonizio
Irvine I. Turner

12 Robert R. Peacock
Paul B. Domonkos

13 *Cornelius E. Gallagher

14 *Dominick V. Daniels

Republicans

Alphonse A. Miele
Frank A. Palmieri

*George M. Wallhauser

Samuel F. Kanis
Edward F. Zelinski
Frank A. Musto
Philip B. Boldt

* Indicates incumbent. Names listed first in each party's primary are candidates with support of the regular party organization.

PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY

No candidates filed in the state's Presidential preference primary. Attorney General David D. Furman ruled March 23 that the preference question would not appear on the ballot, thus ruling out the possibility of write-in contests. Primary voters will choose delegates to the national conventions; there is only token opposition to the Republican and Democratic organization slates. The Republican delegation is expected to support Vice President Richard M. Nixon; the Democratic delegation will be personally led by favorite son Gov. Robert B. Meyner who is expected to receive the delegation's vote at the Los Angeles convention. (Weekly Report p. 343).

DEMOCRATIC ARRANGEMENTS GROUP

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler April 5 announced the selection of the arrangements committee for the Democratic National Convention in Los Angeles. The committee will meet April 18-20 in Los Angeles to inspect convention facilities and review preliminary planning. One of the committee's duties is to recommend to the National Committee the temporary chairman-keynote speaker, the chairman of the platform committee and the convention's permanent officers.

The arrangements committee: Mrs. Elizabeth R. Smith and Paul Ziffren, California; Mrs. W. W. Ehrmann, Florida; Mrs. Dolores M. Martin, Hawaii; Paul M. Butler, Indiana, chairman; Donald J. Mitchell, Iowa; Mrs. Georgia Neese Gray, Kansas; Camille F. Gravel Jr., Louisiana; Dr. Mildred Otenasek, Maryland; Miss Mary Cunningham, Nebraska; Bernard L. Boutin, New Hampshire; Carmine G. DeSapio, New York; Herbert S. Walters, Tennessee; and Joseph Gluck, Washington.

Butler announced these committee chairmen appointments for new advisory committees:

March 15 -- Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, civil rights committee; April 4 -- C. Girard Davidson, former Assistant Secretary of the Interior (1946-50), natural resources committee; April 4 -- Arthur J. Altmeyer, former U.S. representative on the Social Commission of the United Nations (1946-53), Social Security committee. Former Gov. George M. Leader (D) of Pennsylvania (1955-59) was named vice chairman.

RETIREMENTS

Rep. Dean P. Taylor (R N.Y.) April 1 said he would not be a candidate for reelection from New York's 31st District. Taylor, serving his ninth term, did not say what his plans were.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.), 64, April 2 announced he would retire at the end of his present term -- his 11th. He has no political plans, his office said April 6.

POWELL TRIAL

Federal Judge Frederick van Pelt Bryan April 5 and April 7 in New York dismissed two counts of a three-count indictment charging Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D N.Y.) with federal income tax violations. The counts dismissed charged Powell with attempting to evade paying \$1,399.69 in taxes owed by his wife, Hazel Scott, for 1951; and with making out a fraudulent joint return for his wife and himself in 1952. The judge denied a defense motion for dismissal of the third count, charging Powell with helping to prepare a false return for his wife for 1951. He ordered the trial continued on that charge. (Weekly Report p. 462)

Political Briefs

SYMINGTON ENDORSEMENTS

George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks (AFL-CIO), and James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), March 31 in a joint statement endorsed Sen. Stuart Symington (D Mo.) for the Presidency. Both men are vice presidents of the AFL-CIO and Harrison is chairman of the Democratic National Committee's Labor Advisory Committee. Harrison Jan. 25 said he would take no part in the pre-convention campaign. (Weekly Report p. 138)

POLL RESULTS

In a Gallup poll released March 31, Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) led Vice President Richard M. Nixon, getting 53 percent of the vote compared to 47 percent for Nixon. Kennedy drew abreast of Nixon in March after trailing him in the Gallup poll since September 1959. (Weekly Report p. 415)

Adlai E. Stevenson would capture 54 percent of the national vote in a Presidential contest with Nixon, according to a poll released March 28. The poll was prepared by Louis Bean, generally given credit as the only pollster to predict Harry S. Truman's victory in 1948, and distributed by George W. Ball, an ex-law partner of Stevenson. Bean's findings were based on districts in New York City, Pittsburgh, St. Louis and Los Angeles with "representative voting patterns". Bean said he found a large percent of 1956 Eisenhower voters would now vote for Stevenson whereas the number of people who had voted for Stevenson who would switch to Nixon in 1960 was comparatively small.

In Gallup polls released Jan. 27 and March 5, Nixon led Stevenson 55 percent to 45 percent.

UTT-FOLEY CHARGES

Rep. James B. Utt (R Calif.) March 15 retracted a March 10 charge he had inserted in the Congressional Record that Rep. John R. Foley (D Md.) had indulged in "slippery procedures" in reporting different 1958 campaign expenditure totals to the Clerk of the House of Representatives and the clerk of the county court in Maryland. Foley March 14 had explained that the wide discrepancy resulted from differences in national and state reporting laws. Congress requires that a candidate report personal expenditures only, whereas Maryland laws require reports of spending from committees acting in the candidate's behalf as well.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler March 27 suggested that "loyal" Southerners in states which have threatened to oppose the party Presidential nominee send rival delegations to the Democratic National Convention. Butler repeatedly has said that state groups which do not intend to support the nominee may have their right to convention seating questioned by the credentials committee. (Weekly Report p. 571)

Butler April 1 said the Democratic nominee "must and will be committed to championing the cause of human rights and individual dignity with every ounce of strength."

Texas Democratic National Committeeman Byron Skelton April 1 said Butler was "inciting open rebellion within the party." Skelton said Butler should be removed from office.

I. Lee Potter, in charge of Southern affairs for the Republican National Committee, April 4 told a Woman's Republican Conference panel on Southern campaigning that Butler "is the best issue we've had in many a day."

Congressional Retirements

Members of Congress who have announced they will not seek reelection:

SENATE (1 Democrat, 1 Republican)

Party	State	Senator	Plans
R	Iowa	Martin	Retirement
D	R.I.	Green	Retirement

HOUSE (8 Democrats, 15 Republicans)

Party	District	Member	1958 Vote %	Plans
R	Calif. 16	Jackson	57.8	Retirement
R	Calif. 22	Holt	55.4	Undisclosed
D	Ga. 7	Mitchell	Unopposed	Temporary retirement
R	Ill. 16	Allen	61.4	Retirement
R	Ill. 20	Simpson	55.5	Retirement
R	Kan. 4	Rees	50.7	Retirement
R	Kan. 6	Smith	49.2	May run for Gov.
D	Maine 2	Coffin	61.2	Gov. race
R	Mich. 8	Bentley	62.2	Senate race
D	Mont. 1	Metcalfe	69.5	Senate race
D	Mont. 2	Anderson	61.0	Senate race
R	N.J. 8	Canfield	58.1	Retirement
R	N.Y. 31	Taylor	63.8	Retirement
D	N.C. 3	Barden	79.1	Retirement
D	N.C. 6	Durham	Unopposed	Retirement
R	Ohio 2	Hess	54.7	Retirement
R	Ohio 13	Baumhart	58.9	Retirement
R	Ohio 15	Henderson	57.3	Retirement
D	R.I. 1	Forand	62.9	Retirement
D	S.D. 1	McGovern	53.4	Senate race
R	Utah 1	Dixon	53.9	Retirement
R	Wis. 3	Withrow	51.2	Retirement
R	Wyo. AL	Thomson	53.6	Senate race

NATURAL GAS BILL

A new natural gas bill, claiming the support of a large segment of the petroleum industry, was expected to be offered to Congress shortly.

As reported April 4 in the Oil Daily, the industry trade journal, the Independent Petroleum Assn. of America had agreed on the provisions of a measure designed to free independent gas producers from regulation by the Federal Power Commission as public utilities. An IPAA spokesman April 5 confirmed the report and said the bill would be introduced when cleared by IPAA's executive and general gas committees.

According to Oil Daily, independent producers believe a natural gas bill could be enacted this session if it had the backing of the President. President Eisenhower March 17 said he was "ready and willing" to support natural gas legislation if the leadership in Congress would join the effort. (Weekly Report p. 471)

Oil Daily also reported that the coal industry was moving to support gas legislation. The newspaper said an alliance with coal men would provide the gas producers with 40 to 50 additional House votes.

Under the most recent Supreme Court interpretation of the Natural Gas Act, the FPC regulates prices charged by producers and pipelines, in each case permitting them to charge a price based on cost of production or supply plus a reasonable profit (6 percent).

The IPAA gas bill would exempt independent producers and gatherers of natural gas, but not pipeline firms, from FPC price regulation. It would not affect large firms that maintain both production and pipeline facilities.

Under the bill, the fee charged by a pipeline company for delivering gas to local outlets would include, as an operating cost, the price paid to the independent producer after "arm's length" negotiation.

Prices charged by the pipelines would be set by the FPC on the basis of whether consumers would be assured of continuing and adequate supply, whether the price paid to the producer was arrived at competitively and in direct negotiation, the quality of the gas, location of production, level of prices in the same area under other contracts and delivery conditions. The FPC could nullify a contract between producer and pipeline if the resultant price to the consumer was above a "reasonable" standard.

In addition, the bill would exempt from regulation all gas not transported via interstate pipeline.

Lobbyist Registrations

Five new registrations filed under the Federal Regulation of Lobbying Act were made public March 19-April 1. (For earlier registrations, see Weekly Report p. 574)

Registrations are listed by category (with employers listed alphabetically): Business, Citizens, Farm, Foreign, Individuals, Labor, Military and Veterans, and Profes-

sional. Where certain information is not listed (such as legislative interest or compensation), the information was not filed by the registrant.

Business Groups

● EMPLOYER AND REGISTRANT -- THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, 55 Wall St., New York, N.Y. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- "Tax legislation relating to foreign operations of U.S. banks, particularly HR 5."

2. Registrant -- WILLIAM A. PATTY, attorney and partner in Shearman & Sterling & White, 20 Exchange Place, New York, N.Y. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- Owens-Corning Fiberglass Corp. (1951 Almanac p. 706).

Shearman & Sterling & White registered for Winter-shall A.G., Kassel (potash); Salzedtfurth A.G., Bad Salzedtfurth (potash); Kalisyndikat (in liquidation); Schering A.G., Berlin (manufacturing); Siemens & Halske A.G., Munich (manufacturing); Munchener Ruckversicherung-Gesellschaft, Munich (insurance) -- all of Germany (1954 Almanac p. 700); Monsanto Chemical Co. (1959 Almanac p. 696).

3. Registrant -- JAMES W. RIDDELL ESQ., of the law firm Dawson, Griffin, Pickens & Riddell, 731 Washington Bldg., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/18/60.

Legislative Interest -- Same as above.

Previous Registration -- See Weekly Report p. 195, 311.

● EMPLOYER -- Retail Jewelers of America Inc., 711 14th St. N.W. #901, Washington 5, D.C.

Registrant -- ROBERT E. MCCORMICK, 711 14th St. N.W. #901, Washington 5, D.C. Filed 3/24/60.

Legislative Interest -- "All legislation having to do with or affecting the jewelry industry: excise taxes, small business tax relief, wage-hour law, fair trade."

Previous Registration -- National Retail Merchants Assn. (1959 Almanac p. 699).

Foreign Group

● EMPLOYER -- Instituto do Acucar e do Alcool, Republica dos Estados Unidos do Brasil, Federal District, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (Sugar and Alcohol Institute).

Registrant -- COX LANGFORD, STODDARD & CUTLER, law firm, 1625 I St. N.W., Washington 6, D.C. Filed 3/23/60.

Legislative Interest -- "To obtain a sugar quota for Brazil."

Previous Registration -- Agnes E. Meyer, Publicker Industries Inc. (1947 Almanac p. 774, 765); California-Texas Oil Co. Ltd., Overseas Tankship Corp. (1949 Almanac p. 846, 847); Joseph Ross (1950 Almanac p. 787); American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers, Atlas Powder Co. (1951 Almanac p. 705, 712); Henry Field (1953 Almanac p. 606).



Public Laws -- Bills Introduced

PUBLIC LAWS

Public Law 86-395

S J Res 115 (HR 7579) -- Authorize conveyance of property in D.C. to Pan American Health Organization. HUMPHREY (D Minn.), McCarthy (D Minn.) -- 7/1/59 -- Senate Public Works reported Aug. 13, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. (House Public Works reported HR 7579 March 1, 1960.) House passed March 21, 1960. President signed March 28, 1960.

Public Law 86-396

S 1712 -- Extend application of Motor Boat Act of 1940. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 4/16/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 20, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 24, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. President signed March 28, 1960.

Public Law 86-397

S 2483 -- Re functions of Coast and Geodetic Survey and Weather Bureau. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Engle (D Calif.) -- 8/4/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 13, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. President signed March 28, 1960.

Public Law 86-398

S 2185 -- Re recognition of Steamship Meredith Victory in 1950 evacuation of Korea. JAVITS (R N.Y.) -- 6/16/59 -- Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce reported Aug. 13, 1959. Senate passed Aug. 19, 1959. House Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported March 15, 1960. House passed March 21, 1960. President signed March 31, 1960.

Public Law 86-399

S 601 -- Provide for construction of Bardwell Reservoir. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 1/21/59 -- Senate Public Works reported April 13, 1959. Senate passed April 29, 1959. House passed March 21, 1960. President signed March 31, 1960.

BILLS INTRODUCED

CQ's eight subject categories and their subdivisions:

1. AGRICULTURE
2. APPROPRIATIONS
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE
 - Education & Housing
 - Health & Welfare
4. FOREIGN POLICY
 - Immigration
 - International Affairs
5. LABOR
6. MILITARY & VETERANS
 - Armed Services & Defense
 - Veterans
7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
 - Astronautics & Atomic Energy
 - Commemorative
 - Congress, Constitution, Civil Rights
 - Government Operations
 - Indians, D.C., Territories
 - Judicial Procedures
 - Land, Public Works, Resources
 - Post Office & Civil Service
8. TAXES & ECONOMIC POLICY
 - Business & Commerce
 - Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in chronological order followed by House bills in chronological order. Bills are described as follows: Bill number, brief description of provisions, sponsor's name, date introduced and committee to which bill was assigned. Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed. Private bills are not listed.

1. Agriculture

SENATE

S 3294 -- Extend minimum national marketing quota for extra long staple cotton to 1961 crop. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/30/60 -- Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE

HR 11404 -- Assure orderly marketing of adequate supply of hogs and pork products; encourage increased domestic consumption of pork and pork products; maintain productive capacity of hog-farming industry; avoid feeding of hogs to less desirable weights; stop further declines in live-weight prices received by hog producers. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 11406 -- Similar to HR 10572. LANGEN (R Minn.) -- 3/28/60.

HR 11407 -- Amend the Soil Bank Act, as amended, and Agricultural Act of 1956, as amended. LATTA (R Ohio) -- 3/28/60 -- Agriculture.

HR 11429 -- Similar to HR 11211. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.

HR 11491 -- Provide a different basis for determining money to be made available to Michigan because of national forest lands within state. CEDERBERG (R Mich.) -- 3/31/60 -- Agriculture.

H Con Res 651 -- Express sense of Congress that Dept. of Agriculture continue for 1 year uniform storage agreement contracts now in effect; provide a basis for recapture of excessive profits. MCGOVERN (D S.D.) -- 3/29/60 -- Agriculture.

H Con Res 652 -- Similar to H Con Res 651. BURDICK (D N.D.) -- 3/29/60.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are usually cited back to the earliest bills. Private bills are not listed.

Tally of Bills

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 86th Congress from Jan. 6, 1959 through April 1, 1960.

	Senate	House
Bills	3,318	11,503
Joint Resolutions	182	668
Concurrent Resolutions	102	652
Simple Resolutions	299	493
TOTAL	3,901	13,316

Public bills listed this week:

Bills S 3283 - 3318
HR 11389 - 11502

Resolutions

S J Res 176 - 182
S Con Res 97 - 102
S Res 296 - 299
H J Res 662 - 668
H Con Res 648 - 652
H Res 489 - 493

2. Appropriations

HOUSE

HR 11389 -- Make appropriations for Executive Office of President and general Government agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. ANDREWS (D Ala.) -- 3/28/60 -- Appropriations.

HR 11390 -- Make appropriations for Departments of Labor, and Health, Education and Welfare, and related agencies for fiscal year ending June 30, 1961. FOGARTY (D R.I.) -- 3/28/60 -- Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

EDUCATION AND HOUSING

SENATE

S 3291 -- Authorize Housing and Home Finance Administrator to make modifications in sale of Oakdale Residents Cooperative Housing Project of Royal Oak Township, Oakland County, Mich. HART (D Mich.) -- 3/29/60 -- Banking and Currency.

HOUSE

HR 11393 -- Amend act to promote education of blind, approved March 3, 1879, as amended, to authorize wider distribution of books and instruction materials; increase appropriations authorized. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/28/60 -- Education and Labor.

HR 11402 -- Similar to HR 11330. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60.
 HR 11412 -- Authorize federal financial assistance for school construction and teachers' salaries. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11414 -- Similar to HR 10701. SAUND (D Calif.) -- 3/28/60.
 HR 11423 -- Similar to HR 10701. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11424 -- Similar to HR 10701. BARING (D Nev.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11426 -- Similar to HR 10701. BRADEMANS (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11427 -- Similar to HR 11330. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11428 -- Similar to HR 11330. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11436 -- Similar to HR 10701. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11442 -- Similar to HR 10701. JENNINGS (D Va.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11453 -- Similar to HR 11330. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11467 -- Similar to HR 11330. MORGAN (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11473 -- Similar to HR 11330. CORBETT (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11479 -- Similar to HR 10701. EDMONDSON (D Okla.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11480 -- Similar to HR 10701. HOLLAND (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11481 -- Similar to HR 10701. O'HARA (D Mich.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11482 -- Similar to HR 10701. ROOSEVELT (D Calif.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11483 -- Similar to HR 10701. SANTANGELO (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11484 -- Similar to HR 10701. UDALL (D Ariz.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11485 -- Similar to HR 10701. WIER (D Minn.) -- 3/30/60.
 HR 11501 -- Assist states in strengthening professional nurse education to meet requirements of federal, state, and local government hospitals and health agencies, as well as of nongovernmental hospitals and other employers. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HEALTH AND WELFARE

SENATE

S 3286 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to include Texas among states permitted to divide retirement systems into two parts to obtain coverage, under state agreement for only state and local employees who desire coverage; permit Texas to obtain coverage for policemen and firemen in positions covered by a retirement system. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.
 S 3301 -- Amend Federal Unemployment Tax Act to exclude service performed in employment of political committees. GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) -- 3/30/60 -- Finance.
 S 3312 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to establish, in Washington, an institution for care, custody and education of certain juvenile dependents and delinquents. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), JACKSON (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

HR 11401 -- Provide coverage under old-age, survivors, and disability insurance system (subject to an election in the case of those currently serving) for all officers and employees of the U.S. and its instrumentalities. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11432 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase all benefits by 25 percent and provide full benefits (when based on attainment of retirement age) be payable to both men and women at age 60. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
 HR 11454 -- Establish a Commission on Noxious Printed and Pictured Material. OLIVER (D Maine) -- 3/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11493 -- Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act, as amended, to make benefits more realistic in terms of present wage rates. FRELING-HUYSEN (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11495 -- Similar to HR 11493. GOODELL (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/60.
 HR 11497 -- Amend title II of Social Security Act to increase benefits, provide disability insurance without regard to age; provide full retirement benefits for men at age 62 and women at age 60, increase limitation on amount of outside earnings permitted from \$1,200 to \$2,500. HALPERN (R N.Y.) -- 3/31/60 -- Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

IMMIGRATION

HOUSE

HR 11408 -- Provide that certain persons born abroad on or before May 24, 1934, presently residing in the U.S. be considered to have acquired U.S. citizenship at birth. LINDSAY (R N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SENATE

S 3317 -- Authorize Secretary of State to conclude an agreement with Government of Mexico and city of San Diego for collection, treatment, and disposal of sewage originating in Tijuana, Mexico; provide that Government of Mexico pay amount under terms deemed appropriate by Secretary of State. KUCHEL (R Calif.), ENGLE (D Calif.) -- 4/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

S Con Res 102 -- Re freedom to captive nations. DOUGLAS (D Ill.) -- 4/1/60 -- Foreign Relations.

HOUSE

HR 11391 -- Amend War Claims Act of 1948 reclaims arising from death of members of Armed Forces of the U.S. as result of enemy action after cessation of hostilities. BAILEY (D W.Va.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
 HR 11418 -- Similar to HR 10879. STRATTON (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60.
 HR 11434 -- Similar to HR 10747. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11435 -- Similar to HR 10879. KNOX (R Mich.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11471 -- Prohibit Development Loan Fund from making loans to nations in default. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H J Res 667 -- Establish Office of Inter-American Affairs. FARBERSTEIN (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Foreign Affairs.
 H Con Res 648 -- Re freedom to captive nations. MACK (D Ill.) -- 3/28/60 -- Foreign Affairs.

5. Labor

HOUSE

HR 11431 -- Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to cover employees of large enterprises engaged in retail trade or service; increase minimum wage under act to \$1.25 an hour. CALLAGHER (D N.J.) -- 3/29/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11477 -- Amend Labor-Management Relations Act, 1947. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/30/60 -- Education and Labor.
 HR 11478 -- Amend Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959. PORTER (D Ore.) -- 3/30/60 -- Education and Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

ARMED SERVICES AND DEFENSE

HOUSE

HR 11433 -- Convey certain real property of the U.S. in Hawaii to city and county of Honolulu, Hawaii. INOUE (D Hawaii) -- 3/29/60 -- Armed Services.
 HR 11474 -- Re employment of retired commissioned officers by contractors of Dept. of Defense and Armed Forces. HEBERT (D La.) -- 3/30/60 -- Armed Services.

VETERANS

SENATE

S 3285 -- Amend section 106, title 38, USC, to provide benefits under laws administered by Veterans' Administration for service in Women's Army Auxiliary Corps. YARBOROUGH (D Texas) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

HR 11444 -- Similar to HR 10756. MORRIS (D Okla.) -- 3/29/60.
 HR 11464 -- Amend section 744, title 38, USC, to provide if veteran has paid premiums equal to or greater than face value of a policy of U.S. Government life insurance, the policy shall be paid up. CURTIN (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60 -- Veterans' Affairs.

7. Miscellaneous-Administrative

ASTRONAUTICS AND ATOMIC ENERGY

SENATE

S Con Res 98 -- Oppose transfer of nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 3/28/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.

HOUSE

HR 11462 -- Promote conduct of basic and supporting scientific research through contracts entered into by the U.S. ANFUSO (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Science and Astronautics.
 H Con Res 649 -- Express sense of Congress re distribution of nuclear weapons secrets to other nations. HARMON (D Ind.) -- 3/29/60 -- Joint Atomic Energy.
 H Con Res 650 -- Similar to H Con Res 649. KARTH (D Minn.) -- 3/29/60.

COMMEMORATIVE

SENATE

S J Res 180 -- Designate last Tuesday in April each year Teachers Day. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), BYRD (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.

- S J Res 181 -- Establish Annual Youth Appreciation Week. KEATING (R N.Y.), Bennett (R Utah), Bridges (R N.H.), Javits (R N.Y.), Prouty (R Vt.), Scott (R Pa.) -- 3/30/60 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 182 -- Designate June 4, 1960, Louisiana State University Centennial Day. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 4/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- H J Res 663 -- Authorize President to designate Sept. 6, 1960, Jane Addams Day. LIBONATI (D Ill.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 666 -- Establish National Children's Day. PERKINS (D Ky.) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.
H Res 491 -- Re Pan American Day. SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/29/60 -- Agreed.

CONGRESS, CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

SENATE

- S J Res 176 -- Prepare and print Supplement to Constitution of the U.S. Annotated, as published in 1953 as Senate Document No. 170, 82d Congress. STENNIS (D Miss.), Eastland (D Miss.) -- 3/28/60 -- Rules and Administration.
S J Res 177 -- Amend Constitution of the U.S. providing for nomination of candidates for President. PROXMIER (D Wis.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
S J Res 178 -- Re payment of salaries of employees of Senate. HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Bridges (R N.H.), Stennis (D Miss.) -- 3/29/60 -- Rules and Administration.
S J Res 179 -- Amend Constitution to extend right to vote to citizens 18 or older. RANDOLPH (D W.Va.), Byrd (D W.Va.) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.
S Res 296 -- Re death of Hon. Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from Washington. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.
S Res 297 -- Re Senator from Oregon (Mr. Lusk) be assigned to Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs and Committee on Public Works; Senator from West Virginia (Mr. Randolph) be assigned to Committee on Post Office and Civil Service. JOHNSON (D Texas) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.

HOUSE

- HR 11411 -- Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to review administrative regulations by committees of Congress prior to promulgation. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Rules.
HR 11412 -- Establish free guide service for U.S. Capitol Building. MOULDER (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- House Administration.
H J Res 665 -- Amend Constitution of U.S. re balancing of budget. JENSEN (R Iowa) -- 3/29/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 668 -- Establish joint committee to investigate cost of living and widening spread between retail prices and prices paid to farmers. JOHNSON (D Md.) -- 3/30/60 -- Rules.
H Res 489 -- Re death of the Honorable Russell V. Mack, late a Representative from Washington. PELLY (R Wash.) -- 3/28/60 -- Agreed.
H Res 490 -- Authorize Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to conduct an investigation of Federal Power Commission. KOWALSKI (D Conn.) -- 3/28/60 -- Rules.
H Res 492 -- Similar to H Res 490. DENT (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60.

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

SENATE

- S 3288 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to dispose of certain surplus property to state fishery agencies. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.
S 3292 -- Establish a Department of Housing and Metropolitan Affairs. CLARK (D Pa.) -- 3/29/60 -- Banking and Currency.
S 3308 -- Amend section 5 of Administrative Procedure Act. BUTLER (R Md.) -- 4/1/60 -- Judiciary.

HOUSE

- HR 11394 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donations of surplus property to certain educational institutions. CARNAHAN (D Mo.) -- 3/28/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 11437 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 to permit donation of foreign excess property to medical institutions, hospitals, clinics, health centers, schools, colleges, and universities. MONAGAN (D Conn.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 11439 -- Transfer certain personal property to state and county agencies engaged in cooperative agricultural extension work. WINSTEAD (D Miss.) -- 3/29/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 11463 -- Similar to HR 11437. BARRY (R N.Y.) -- 3/30/60.
HR 11465 -- Amend "anti-kickback statute" to extend to all negotiated contracts. DAWSON (D Ill.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 11492 -- Prohibit use of federal funds to further any policy of discrimination. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/31/60 -- Government Operations.
HR 11499 -- Amend Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, as amended, to authorize use of surplus personal property by state distribution agencies. MCCORMACK (D Mass.) -- 3/31/60 -- Government Operations.

INDIANS, D.C., TERRITORIES

SENATE

- S 3283 -- Provide that unincorporated territories of Virgin Islands and Guam be represented in Congress by a Territorial Deputy to House of Representatives. LONG (D Hawaii) -- 3/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3303 -- Authorize federal loans to assist Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, or its successor entity, in conduct of its affairs. WILEY (R Wis.), Proxmire (D Wis.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3304 -- Amend act re small claims and conciliation branch of municipal court of District of Columbia. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/31/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3305 -- Amend District of Columbia Traffic Act, 1925, as amended. BIBLE (D Nev.) (by request) -- 3/31/60 -- District of Columbia.
S 3309 -- Amend "An act to authorize the purchase, sale, and exchange of certain Indian lands on the Yakima Indian Reservation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3310 -- Amend "An act to transfer the maintenance and operation of hospital and health facilities for Indians to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes." MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3311 -- Authorize Secretary of Interior to make loans to Yakima Tribes of Indians of Washington for the purpose of purchasing Indian lands. MAGNUSON (D Wash.), Jackson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 11415 -- Designate portion of District of Columbia as "Plaza of the Americas". SELDEN (D Ala.) -- 3/38/60 -- District of Columbia.
HR 11446 -- Authorize federal assistance to Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands in major disasters. ASPINALL (D Colo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.
HR 11447 -- Similar to HR 11446. MCGINLEY (D Neb.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11448 -- Similar to HR 11446. O'BRIEN (D N.Y.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11449 -- Similar to HR 11446. SISK (D Calif.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11450 -- Similar to HR 11446. SAYLOR (R Pa.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11451 -- Similar to HR 11446. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/29/60.
HR 11476 -- Authorize federal loans to assist Menominee Indian Tribe of Wisconsin, or its successor entity, in conduct of its affairs. LAIRD (R Wis.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

JUDICIAL PROCEDURES

HOUSE

- HR 11395 -- Amend section 5021 of title 18, USC. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11396 -- Withdraw from district courts jurisdiction of suits brought by fiduciaries appointed to create diversity of citizenship between parties. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11403 -- Amend title 28, USC, to grant continuances in district courts to members of state legislatures in accordance with state law. HARDY (D Va.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.
HR 11472 -- Amend section 1871 of title 28, USC, to increase mileage and subsistence allowances of grand and petit jurors. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/30/60 -- Judiciary.
H J Res 664 -- Provide that Assistant Attorney General charged with responsibility for enforcement of federal antitrust laws be appointed for 8 years to give a measure of independence afforded federal judges. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/28/60 -- Judiciary.

LANDS, PUBLIC WORKS, RESOURCES

SENATE

- S 3290 -- Amend section 120(a), title 23, USC. BARTLETT (D Alaska), Anderson (D N.M.), Bible (D Nev.), Cannon (D Nev.), Gruening (D Alaska), Jackson (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), McGee (D Wyo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.
S 3297 -- Donate to pueblos of Zia and Jemez a tract of land in Ojo Espiritu Santo Grant, N.M. ANDERSON (D N.M.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3299 -- Convey to Maine certain lands in state. SMITH (R Maine) -- 3/30/60 -- Armed Services.
S 3300 -- Require Secretary of Interior to issue new or supplemental patents where lands have been classified as nonphosphate. HOLLAND (D Fla.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
S 3302 -- Amend River and Harbor Act of 1945. LONG (D La.), Ellender (D La.) -- 3/30/60 -- Public Works.
S 3316 -- Amend Act of September 16, 1959 (73 Stat. 561), re construction, operation, and maintenance of the Spokane Valley project, Wash., under federal reclamation laws. JACKSON (D Wash.), Magnuson (D Wash.) -- 4/1/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.

HOUSE

- HR 11392 -- Amend section 1 of act of April 16, 1934, as amended by act of June 4, 1936 (49 Stat. 1458). BERRY (R S.D.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11399 -- Similar to HR 11272. EVINS (D Tenn.) -- 3/28/60.
- HR 11400 -- Designate Turtle Creek Reservoir, Kan., the Willard J. Breidenthal Reservoir. GEORGE (D Kan.) -- 3/28/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11410 -- Issue a federal fishing stamp, to give consent of Congress to a compact re use of a Federal-State fishing stamp with noncommercial fishing licenses for nonresidents of states. MILLER, GEORGE (D Calif.) -- 3/28/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11430 -- Amend Migratory Bird Treaty Act to increase penalties for violation of such act. DINGELL (D Mich.) -- 3/29/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- HR 11445 -- Amend Act of August 1, 1956 (70 Stat. 898). RIVERS (D Alaska) -- 3/29/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11452 -- Provide a survey of Meramec Basin, Mo. CURTIS (R Mo.) -- 3/29/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11470 -- Provide flood control activities in Chicopee River Basin, BOLAND (D Mass.) -- 3/30/60 -- Public Works.
- HR 11489 -- Strengthen and improve national transportation system; insure protection of public interest. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11496 -- Require Secretary of Interior to issue new or supplemental patents where lands have been classified as nonphosphate. HALEY (D Fla.) -- 3/31/60 -- Interior and Insular Affairs.
- HR 11500 -- Similar to HR 11470. PHILBIN (D Mass.) -- 3/31/60.
- HR 11502 -- Provide advance consultation with Fish and Wildlife Service and with state wildlife agencies before beginning any federal program using pesticides or other chemicals for mass biological controls. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/31/60 -- Merchant Marine and Fisheries.
- H J Res 662 -- Authorize Architect of Capitol to permit certain construction work, on Capitol Grounds with erection of a building on privately owned property adjacent. BURKE (D Ky.) -- 3/28/60 -- Public Works.

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

SENATE

- S 3295 -- Amend section 6 of act of August 24, 1912, re recognition of organizations of employees in federal civil service. JOHNSTON (D S.C.) -- 3/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

HOUSE

- HR 11416 -- Readjust postal rates. SMITH (D Miss.) -- 3/28/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11417 -- Similar to HR 11416. SMITH (R Kan.) -- 3/28/60.
- HR 11438 -- Similar to HR 11416. WESTLAND (R Wash.) -- 3/29/60.
- HR 11440 -- Provide allowance for work clothing for certain postal field service employees. BURKE (D Mass.) -- 3/29/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11466 -- Modernize certain provisions of Civil Service Retirement Act re immediate retirement. FOLEY (D Md.) (by request) -- 3/30/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.
- HR 11468 -- Similar to HR 11181. NIX (D Pa.) -- 3/30/60.
- HR 11490 -- Similar to HR 11416. CAHILL (R N.J.) -- 3/31/60.
- HR 11494 -- Similar to HR 11440. GILBERT (D N.Y.) -- 3/31/60.
- HR 11498 -- Readjust third-class postal rates. HENDERSON (R Ohio) -- 3/31/60 -- Post Office and Civil Service.

COMMITTEE CHANGES

Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R N.Y.) March 21 was appointed to the Senate Government Operations Reorganization and International Organizations Subcommittee.

The Joint Library Committee March 21 elected Sen. Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.) as chairman and Rep. Omar Burleson (D Texas) as vice chairman.

Sen. Thruston B. Morton (R Ky.) March 24 resigned from the Joint Committees on the Library and Printing and was replaced by Sen. C. Norman Brunndage (R N.D.) on both Committees.

Rep. Charles A. Vanik (D Ohio) March 24 was appointed to the House District of Columbia Committee.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND COMMERCE

SENATE

- S 3298 -- Confer on Federal Maritime Board authority to determine postal rates for ocean mail transportation. MAGNUSON (D Wash.) -- 3/30/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

HOUSE

- HR 11397 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934 by adding a new section to prohibit commercial bribery to induce broadcast performance of musical works. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11398 -- Amend Communications Act of 1934, to strengthen effectiveness of Federal Communications Commission in assuring that broadcast licenses, filing renewal applications, continue to operate in public interest. CELLER (D N.Y.) -- 3/28/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11405 -- Provide for treatment of income from discharge of indebtedness of a railroad corporation in a receivership proceeding or in a proceeding under section 77 of the Bankruptcy Act (11 U.S.C. 205) commenced before January 1, 1960. HERLONG (D Fla.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11441 -- Amend section 610 of Federal Aviation Act of 1958 to prohibit sale or consumption of alcoholic beverages aboard commercial aircraft operating within the U.S. HEMPHILL (D S.C.) -- 3/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11455 -- Establish a county industrial agent program. WOLF (D Iowa) -- 3/29/60 -- Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- HR 11469 -- Similar to HR 10753. ROBERTS (D Ala.) -- 3/30/60.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

SENATE

- S 3289 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to extend time minister may elect coverage as a self-employed individual for social security. BYRD (D Va.) -- 3/29/60 -- Finance.
- S 3293 -- Amend section 5701 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 re excise tax upon cigars. McNAMARA (D Mich.), Hart (D Mich.) -- 3/30/60 -- Finance.

HOUSE

- HR 11409 -- Foster development of a product of the U.S. by providing temporarily for assessment of duty only on cost of processing and added material when exported for intermediate processing and returned. McDOWELL (D Del.) -- 3/28/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11425 -- Amend section 302(b) (1) of Internal Revenue Code of 1954. BOGGS (D La.) -- 3/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11443 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to grant additional income tax exemption for a taxpayer supporting a blind dependent. KING (D Calif.) -- 4/29/60 -- Ways and Means.
- HR 11475 -- Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to repeal excise taxes on communications and transportation of persons. KEE (D W.Va.) -- 3/30/60 -- Ways and Means.

Sen. Hall Stoner Lusk (D Ore.) March 28 was appointed to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs and Public Works Committees.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D W.Va.) March 28 was appointed to the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee.

SENATE CONFIRMATION

The Senate confirmed the following nomination:

Frank E. Barr of Kansas, a Republican, as an Assistant Postmaster General; March 31.

HOUSE COMMITTEE TAKES UP LEAD-ZINC INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Mines and Mining Subcommittee March 29 completed two days of hearings on HR 8860 and similar bills to stabilize the lead and zinc mining industry -- in a depressed state for several years, according to domestic producers, because of falling prices and a high rate of imports.

From 1956-59, the price of lead fell nearly 4 cents a pound to 12.1 cents and zinc nearly 2.5 cents a pound to 11.4 cents. During the same period domestic annual lead and zinc production dropped sharply. Imports also decreased, but they stayed considerably above domestic production. Congressional concern was reflected in a 1959 Senate resolution (S Res 162) which directed the Tariff Commission to investigate the situation and submit its findings and recommendations to Congress. The Commission submitted its report to Congress March 31. (See below)

The hearings focussed on whether remedial legislation should take the form of higher tariffs and lower imports quotas, or federal subsidies for domestic producers when prices fell below a certain level. For both metals, imports were at least 50 percent above domestic production, but many believed that tighter restrictions on imports would hinder foreign policy and violate existing trade agreements. Others argued a federal subsidy program would be too costly. Producers probably would favor a combination of both remedies.

Proposed Legislation

Major legislative proposals before Congress:

- HR 8860, introduced by Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.) -- Proposed to stabilize the market for small producers, those producing less than 5,000 tons of lead and zinc combined annually. If the price of lead fell below 17 cents a pound or zinc below 14½ cents, the Secretary of the Interior would pay small producers the difference between these figures and the market price. The program would end June 30, 1964.

- S 1538, introduced by Sen. Gordon Allott (R Colo.) -- Similar to HR 8860, it would set stabilization levels at 16 cents for lead and 13½ cents for zinc. The payment, however, would be limited to 4½ cents for lead and 2½ cents for zinc.

- HR 7721, introduced by Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D Colo.) -- Identical to the Allott bill except that it would set stabilization levels at 15½ cents for lead and 13½ cents for zinc.

- S 1566, introduced by Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- Would establish import quotas for lead and zinc that would hold the domestic price of lead at 15½ cents and zinc at 13½ cents.

Bills involving quota and tariff changes are considered by the House Ways and Means and Senate Finance Committees. All others are handled by the Interior and Insular Affairs Committees.

During the House hearings March 28-29, Edmondson said the matter "literally (was one) of life or death" and asked for some sort of subsidy program to provide relief to producers. Rep. Gracie Pfost (D Idaho), sponsor of a bill identical to Edmondson's, said the industry in Idaho was so depressed that only large companies were still operating.

Lead-Zinc History

Lead and zinc, although two distinct metals, usually are considered as one for production purposes because they frequently are mined from the same ore. Most of the lead and zinc in the United States is mined in the Rocky Mountain states -- Utah, Idaho, Colorado and Arizona -- although Tennessee, Missouri and Kentucky also rank high.

Zinc is valuable for coating other metals to help prevent rusting and nearly 40 percent of U.S. consumption is used for galvanizing or coating steel and iron. Zinc also is used for die casting, as an alloy for brass and in a variety of pigments and chemicals. Lead, one of the softest and heaviest of the base metals, is highly resistant to corrosion and has a high degree of impenetrability to radiation. Both lead and zinc are highly important to defense.

The United States, which did not begin to produce lead and zinc in any quantity until 1910, became one of the world's leading producers during the 1920s and 1930s. Defense requirements during World War II placed heavy demands on the domestic industry and also brought a considerable increase in imports. Requirements remained high after World War II and during the Korean War, but dropped considerably for both metals about 1955.

The table below shows the total domestic annual tonnage production, in thousands of tons, of zinc from 1954 through 1958 and for January through October 1959. It also shows the total annual tonnage import of zinc during the same period.

Zinc Production	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Domestic	473.5	514.7	542.3	531.7	412.0	340.0
Imports	641.1	579.7	707.1	948.2	724.3	542.4

The table below gives the same figures for lead during the 1954-1959 period.

Lead Production	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Domestic	325.4	388.0	352.8	338.2	267.3	211.3
Imports	477.9	441.4	481.6	569.8	604.7	367.5

Average prices per pound for zinc and lead from 1954 through 1959 are given below. The 1959 figures for zinc are an estimated average for the year and for lead an

average for January through November. Although prices rose from 1954 to 1956, they declined sharply in 1957 and 1958. The slight rise in 1959 is generally attributed to import quotas imposed in mid-1958. Prices are in cents per pound.

Prices	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Zinc	10.8	12.2	13.7	11.6	10.2	11.4
Lead	14.1	15.1	16.0	14.6	12.1	12.1

Tariff History

Import quotas, for the first time, were placed on lead and zinc in 1958. President Eisenhower used the escape clause in the Trade Agreements Act of 1951 which permitted him to raise duties and establish quotas if the price of certain metals fell below a specified level. (1951 Almanac p. 214)

Upon recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the President established a quota on lead of 33,080 and 55,600 tons annually for ore and metal, and on zinc of 94,960 and 35,280 tons. The quotas did not apply to certain types of semi-processed and manufactured lead and zinc included in the tables above, which explains why imports for 1959 were so much higher than the prescribed quotas.

The President also raised the lead tariff to 1½ cents to 3 cents a pound and the zinc tariff to ½ cent to 3/4 cent a pound depending upon the type of metal. (These duties did not apply to the semi-processed and manufactured imports.) Secretary of the Interior Fred A. Seaton Feb. 9 said quotas would be continued beyond 1960 since they had helped to increase lead production by 5 percent and zinc production by 35 percent in recent months. (1958 Almanac p. 324)

Under the Tariff Act of 1930 duties were set at 1½ cents to 1.8 cents a pound on zinc and 1½ cents to 2 cents a pound on lead, depending upon the type imported. Duties varied over the years and in 1952 the 7 cent duty on zinc and the 1 cent duty on lead were lifted completely for one year or until the end of the Korean emergency, whichever came first. Prices fell and on July 23, 1952, upon the recommendation of the Tariff Commission, the President imposed tariffs again, the price of both metals having fallen below 18 cents per pound.

The high level of imports during 1952 and 1953 and the depressed state of the domestic industry caused considerable concern among producers in Congress. The Tariff Commission, after investigating the situation at the request of the Senate, recommended the President exercise his authority under the escape clause. Rather than increase tariffs or establish quotas, the President announced he would order stockpile purchases.

Prices rose from 1954-56, then dropped again beginning with 1957. In 1957 Congress attempted to provide some relief for the industry by partial action on a bill which would have set up an import tax. As passed by the House the measure would have placed a tax on imports when the lead price fell below 17 cents per pound and the price of zinc below 14½ cents per pound. Seaton favored the program, but it was blocked by Senate Democrats on the grounds that tariff increases would undermine reciprocal trade agreements and that the problem could be handled under existing arrangements.

In 1958 the Senate passed a bill which would have established a five-year price support program for lead

(15½ cents), zinc (13½ cents), tungsten and acid-grade fluorspar. It was largely the rejection of this measure by the House which led President Eisenhower to invoke the quota system on Oct. 1, 1958. (1958 Almanac p. 321)

Commission Hearings

S Res 162, introduced by Sen. Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.) Aug. 12, 1959, instructed the Tariff Commission to make an investigation into the condition of the U.S. lead and zinc industry. The report filed March 31 confirmed the depressed state of the industry, but the majority declined to recommend solutions to the problem, maintaining it was not the Commission's function to advise Congress.

Commissioners, Walter R. Schreiber and Glenn W. Sutton, however, filed a minority report recommending import duties of 3 cents a pound on lead and 2½ cents a pound on zinc and the abolition of import quotas which they said had been "more disturbing than helpful". The minority report said the tariffs were needed "if a reasonable opportunity is to be provided for United States lead and zinc mines to operate on a sound and stable basis."

During the Commission hearings Jan. 12-15, a majority of those who testified said high imports were largely responsible for the depressed state of the domestic industry. Sen. Frank E. Moss (D Utah) said lead and zinc imports constituted 70 percent of U.S. consumption, resulting in a continued downturn in the domestic industry. He said the number of men employed in lead and zinc mines in Utah had dropped from 3,000 to 958 in 10 years, creating an unemployment problem in his state.

Edmondson criticized the import quotas established in 1958 and said they were so high they gave foreign producers an unfair share of the domestic market. Moreover, he said the program needed revamping because it permitted unlimited imports of processed or semi-manufactured lead and zinc and destroyed the whole effect of the program.

A representative of the industry, Robert S. Palmer of the Colorado Mining Assn., called the existing program another form of foreign aid and said the Government had given considerable assistance to the lead and zinc producers in 13 countries by providing development loans and long-term contracts for the purchase of the metals at basic prices. He said low prices had caused all but two mines in Colorado to close and suggested that the situation would get worse if relief were not provided.

Opposition to changing the import quotas was expressed by a representative of the Mexican mining industry. Jose Campillo of the Mexican Mining Chamber told the Commission that without the U.S. market the Mexican industry would collapse. He said there should be no restrictions -- quotas, tariffs or taxes -- and asked that existing tariffs and quotas be removed because the use of lead was about to become the highest in history.

Other witnesses told the Commission the industry should be stabilized by the Federal Government. Miles P. Romney, chairman of the Emergency Lead and Zinc Committee, representing 130 domestic producers, recommended a minimum lead price of 15.5 cents a pound and a zinc price of 13.5 cents a pound.

MUTUAL SECURITY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Foreign Relations.

CONCLUDED HEARINGS -- On the fiscal 1961 mutual security authorization bill (S 3058). (Weekly Report p. 501) Testimony:

March 24 -- Joseph C. Satterthwaite, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said the proposed \$20-million special assistance program for education in Africa was in response to a need for a "fresh" approach which would be responsive to changing African needs. He said the program should "avoid competition with large-scale assistance from Europe" while stimulating a higher level of such assistance, and "avoid getting into a position of annual aid...negotiations with many new countries pressing for external assistance." He said \$115 million was requested for special assistance for Africa, primarily for Morocco, Tunisia and Libya, and \$24.3 million for technical cooperation. Satterthwaite said these were "conservative and minimal" figures, considering the continent's needs. He said an additional \$18.2 million was requested for military assistance to strengthen the "internal security" of Libya, Morocco, Tunisia, Liberia and Ethiopia.

March 25 -- G. Lewis Jones, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, said the fiscal 1961 request for this area included \$457.9 million in military assistance, almost wholly for use in Greece, Turkey, Iran and Pakistan, and \$345.3 million for economic assistance other than that granted by the Development Loan Fund. He said "no one country or group of countries can preempt the aid field" and it would be "inconsistent" to say that Communist aid "would not be an addition to a country's economy simply because Communist loans financed them and Communist engineers built them", but "we advise the receiving states to be wary and vigilant...." Referring to the proposed \$1-billion, 10-year Indus Basin irrigation plan in Pakistan and India, he said the World Bank, which planned to administer the international financing, had suggested a U.S. contribution of \$177 million in grant aid, \$103 million in loans, and \$235 million in local currencies derived from U.S. programs in Pakistan.

John M. Steeves, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, said a "grave imbalance of power" existed in the Far East and it was "our countervailing presence which redresses this imbalance". He said Communist China could be expected to maintain pressures and tensions in the area as part of its continuing strategy, and any signs of weakness on the part of the U.S. would have "grievous effects". The total 1961 request for the Far East was \$1,231,000,000 including \$692 million for military assistance and \$539 million for economic and technical assistance, the latter including \$493 million for defense support, primarily for Korea, Vietnam and Formosa. Steeves said he hoped the "crash programs" resulting from the "crisis atmosphere" of the 1950s would be replaced by "the long haul of patient economic development".

March 28 -- Roy R. Rubottom Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs, said the 1961 request for Latin America included \$49 million for military assistance, \$18 million to finance credit sales of military equipment, \$39.5 million for technical cooperation, \$23.1 million for special assistance for Bolivia and Haiti, and \$1.5 million for the technical cooperation

program of the Organization of American States. He said the Administration was considering establishing an Inter-American defense force, but this would require a special treaty and would have to be accepted by the other OAS countries.

Vance Brand, managing director, Development Loan Fund, said that as of Jan. 31, 1960, the DLF had approved 118 loans and guarantees in 43 countries, totalling \$958 million out of \$1.4 billion available in the fund. He said the additional \$700 million requested would permit lending activity in additional countries and an expansion of support for U.S. private capital abroad. He said this would further the objective of ultimately reducing the need for direct aid grants. He said the "buy-America" policy announced Oct. 20, 1959 was designed primarily to encourage other industrialized nations to "finance their own exports to the less-developed areas".

March 30 -- Representatives of the Citizens Foreign Aid Committee urged a 50 percent cut in the President's \$4,175,000,000 request and said the U.S. instead should strengthen its Strategic Air Command deterrent and maintain a sound fiscal policy and a sound dollar.

John C. Lynn, American Farm Bureau Federation, urged a \$1,168,000,000 cut. Representatives of the League of Women Voters and the National Farmers Union supported the 1961 request. Spokesmen for the American Assn. of University Women, the Friends Committee on National Legislation, the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A. and Citizens Committee for UNICEF urged approval of various economic aid portions of the President's request. Andrew J. Biemiller (Ex-Rep., D Wis. 1945-47, 1949-51), AFL-CIO, and Irvin Lechlitter, American Veterans Committee, urged increased funds for the Development Loan Fund. Robert R. Nathan, Americans for Democratic Action, said economic aid programs should be increased to \$3 billion annually, and balance of payments problems should be tackled through increased exports.

March 31 -- N.R. Danielian, International Economic Policy Assn., said aid programs should encourage development of a middle class in recipient countries. Mrs. Paul Blanshard, Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, said the U.S. should persuade Generalissimo Francisco Franco to reestablish human liberties in Spain, and "if we are not strong enough to do this we should not give Spain any money at all." Dr. John A. Wilson, National Committee for the Rescue of Monuments of Nubia, urged provision of funds to rescue 21 ancient temples which would be flooded by the Aswan Dam project in the United Arab Republic.

HOUSE BILL APPROVED

The House Foreign Affairs Committee April 5 voted 18-5 to report a bill (HR 11510) authorizing all but \$136.5 million of the \$4,175,000,000 requested by President Eisenhower for the Mutual Security Program for fiscal 1961. The Committee left unchanged an unlimited authorization voted in 1959 for the military assistance portion of the program, for which \$2 billion was included in the President's request. Voting against the bill were Reps. E. Ross Adair (R Ind.), Alvin M. Bentley (R Mich.), Omar Burleson (D Texas), Marguerite Stitt Church (R Ill.) and John L. Pilcher (D Ga.). Rep. Laurence Curtis (R Mass.) voted "present". (For details of money and other provisions, see Weekly Report p. 596.)

SELF-EMPLOYED RETIREMENT

A letter from Under Secretary of the Treasury Fred C. Scribner Jr. to Chairman Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.) of the Senate Finance Committee April 1 outlined an alternative to a House-passed bill (HR 10) permitting self-employed persons to defer income tax payments on portions of their income put into retirement funds. As passed by the House March 16, 1959, HR 10 allowed the self-employed to put 10 percent of annual income or \$2,500, whichever was less, into a pension fund and deduct an equal amount from taxable income. The total amount of the fund could not exceed \$50,000. Taxes would be paid on the pension income when it was received by the pensioner. (1959 Almanac p. 199)

In his April 1 letter to Byrd, Scribner repeated past Treasury objections to the measure, namely that it would cost \$365 million a year in lost revenue and that the loss could reach \$3 billion if other classes of persons were given similar deductions on their pension contributions.

Without specifically recommending the Treasury's alternative plan, Scribner said it was "more sound and equitable" than the House bill. It would permit a self-employed person to defer tax payment on sums channeled into his own retirement fund only if he also contributed to funds for his employees. Scribner said the revenue loss under the Treasury plan would be reduced to \$150 million to \$250 million a year.

LABOR REPORT

COMMITTEE -- Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Field.

ACTION -- March 31 filed Part IV of a final report (S Rept 1139) on 1958-59 hearings. The fourth and final part of the report covered the coin-operated music, amusement and cigarette vending machine industry and also summarized Committee investigations since 1957. (For Part III, see Weekly Report p. 593)

The Committee's findings:

● **COIN MACHINES** -- The Committee said the coin-machine industry was "inherently a legitimate business of increasing importance and desirability, both dollarwise and functionally," but "underworld infestation" threatened to permeate it at all levels and, in certain areas, "hoodlum control is an ugly reality."

The Committee said:

Present laws and/or their enforcement were inadequate to halt the spread of racketeering; local courts frequently were unaware of the need for effective punishment; in some instances the "vast amount of money" available to the "organized underworld" was an insulation against prosecution.

Management had knowingly used criminals to increase its sales and condoned resulting violence as a "liability of the business"; small businessmen who tried to resist racketeers received little help from local authorities.

Racketeers showed an increasing inclination to assume the role of labor leaders in the industry and no effort had been made to promote bona fide locals for employees. The report said this left "a jurisdictional vacuum that has been filled almost completely by the Teamsters, with a consequent subjugation of the employees and employers unable to keep from being swept into the Teamster maw."

The Teamsters Union had evidenced a "shocking disregard of the rackets being perpetrated by its locals" and Union President James R. Hoffa himself helped to furnish two such locals to the Detroit underworld; Hoffa had condoned the "publicized mala fides" of Detroit Local 985 and its president, William E. Bufalino.

In no area of inquiry had there been found evidence of benefits obtained by coin machine locals for employees, with the "fleeting exception" of Miami, Fla., Local 349.

Racketeers had "attained a great measure of success" in dominating the coin-machine field in urban centers of New York, New Jersey, Illinois, Louisiana, Ohio, Michigan, Florida and Indiana.

● **STATISTICAL SUMMARY** -- In an over-all summary of its inquiries, the Committee said it had held 270 days of hearings and heard 1,526 witnesses since 1957. It said Attorney General William P. Rogers recently reported that as a direct result of Committee inquiries, some 34 indictments had been handed down in federal courts in 1959. These involved 29 individuals (four of them -- Maurice A. Hutcheson, William Presser, Ernest M. High and Peter Licavoli -- were indicted for contempt of Congress in connection with the Committee investigation), one union and four corporations.

TIEKEN APPOINTMENT

COMMITTEE -- House Appropriations.

ACTION -- April 1 released Feb. 3 closed session testimony by Attorney General William P. Rogers in which he said he had reversed his 1959 decision to replace Robert Tieken as U.S. Attorney for Northern Illinois. Rogers, testifying before the Departments of State, Justice and the Judiciary Subcommittee, said he had concluded Tieken's dismissal would be "unjust" and that his office "has improved to a very great extent" since 1959.

Tieken's dismissal was recommended in 1958 by the House Judiciary Antitrust Subcommittee on grounds he had abused the powers of his office for private gain. His appointment expired in March 1958, but he continued as acting U.S. Attorney and his reappointment was backed by Senate Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.). (1958 Almanac p. 710; 1959 Weekly Report p. 701)

OBSCENE MAIL

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service, Postal Operations Subcommittee.

HELD HEARING -- On a bill (HR 7506) authorizing the appointment of a judicial officer to perform quasi-judicial functions in the Post Office Department. Sponsors said it would expedite action against fraudulent and obscene materials in the mails. The full Committee April 7 approved a clean bill (HR 11516).

TESTIMONY -- April 1 -- Rep. Richard H. Poff (R Va.), who introduced the bill June 2, 1959, said it would give legislative sanction to a post created by the Post Office Department April 24, 1958, and was necessitated by a 1959 ruling of the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York (Borg-Johnson Electronics Inc. v. Christenberry) which overruled proceedings in an alleged mail fraud case on grounds that the judicial officer, who conducted the proceedings, lacked proper authority to do so. Poff said the bill would enable the judicial officer to take evidence as well as to render final decisions for the department in such matters as impounding mail, halting deliveries or refusing to accept illegal material.

HEALTH INSURANCE FOR AGED

COMMITTEE -- Senate Labor and Public Welfare, Subcommittee on Problems of the Aged and Aging.

BEGAN HEARINGS -- On problems of financing health services for the aged. (Weekly Report p. 597)

In an opening statement, Chairman Pat McNamara (D Mich.) said a health insurance program for the aged should include: emphasis on research and the prevention of illness; adequate coverage of hospital costs; treatment and rehabilitation in a skilled nursing home; partial payment for drugs; coverage of the aged who do not qualify for Social Security; and prepaid social insurance to finance the program. (Weekly Report p. 241, 286)

TESTIMONY -- April 4 -- Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers (AFL-CIO), in a statement read by Leonard Lesser of the AFL-CIO, said the vast majority of citizens wanted and expected Congressional action in 1960 "to help our older citizens to pay their medical bills", but the Eisenhower Administration had "revealed its basic opposition toward effective action in this field."

Reuther said, "At his Feb. 1 press conference the President indicated that a Social Security tax hike was being considered to 'make greater provision for the care of the aged'. Since that date, the GOP's Presidential aspirant (Vice President Richard M. Nixon) and Secretary (of Health, Education and Welfare Arthur S.) Flemming have been indulging in some fancy footwork designed to cover a retreat from this Presidential promise with some show of forward movement." (For press conference text, see Weekly Report p. 204)

Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.) a Subcommittee member, replied, "I think that's a stinking statement from Walter Reuther." Dirksen said the Administration was as "interested in doing something for the aged as Walter Reuther or anyone else."

James Z. Appel, American Medical Assn., said "the vast majority of our aged population is neither disabled by illness nor verging on bankruptcy" and "medical care is available to every man, woman and child in the United States regardless of his or her ability to pay for it."

April 5 -- Jerry Voorhis (ex-Rep., D Calif. 1937-1947) of the Group Health Assn. of America said voluntary health insurance programs for the aged could not provide adequate coverage without help from federal, state or local governments. He said legislation similar to the Forand bill (HR 4700) probably would be "necessary if the needs for health care of the aging population are to be met in any adequate way."

April 6 -- James B. Carey, president of the International Union of Electrical Workers (AFL-CIO), said the Administration's "shameful surrender to the American Medical Assn. and to the insurance companies (was) an outright betrayal of the needs of America's 16 million elder citizens". He supported legislation to add health insurance to other Social Security benefits.

Dirksen, commenting on Carey's statement, said, "Here's another stinking charge." This led to an angry exchange between the two men.

HEW Secretary Flemming said the Administration did not believe "compulsory health insurance constitutes a sound approach" to the problem. He said the Administration was consulting with various experts and he expected the study to be completed within two weeks. He said he then would develop a "specific proposal for consideration within the Executive Branch."

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- April 5 -- Dirksen said Republican Congressional leaders and President Eisenhower had agreed on an outline for a voluntary health insurance program for the aged. He said the program should be: voluntary rather than compulsory, of a moderate size, geared to private health insurance systems, somewhat limited in benefit and scope. He said the program must not involve an increase in the Social Security tax and should operate mainly on the state level.

April 6 -- Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), speaking for the House Democratic Study Group, said Democrats were determined to "enact this year a workable, responsible program" to meet the needs of the aged.

Rep. Aime J. Forand (D R.I.) submitted to the House a motion (discharge petition) to discharge from the House Rules Committee a resolution (H Res 483) that would, in its turn, discharge HR 4700 from the House Ways and Means Committee and bring it to the floor. The Ways and Means Committee March 31 voted against including HR 4700, providing federal health benefits for Social Security Old Age and Survivors Insurance recipients, in a bill making general revisions in the Social Security Act.

Voting to include HR 4700 in the over-all bill were Reps. Forand, Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (D Mich.), Eugene J. Keogh (D N.Y.), Thomas J. O'Brien (D Ill.), Cecil R. King (D Calif.), Frank M. Karsten (D Mo.), William J. Green Jr. (D Pa.), and Lee Metcalf (D Mont.). These eight and Rep. Hale Boggs (D La.) voted for a compromise plan which was also rejected.

April 7 -- Eight GOP Senators, without Administration backing, introduced a bill (S 3350) for a voluntary federal-state health insurance program for those over 65 years of age. The states would contract with private firms for the coverage. Sponsors of the bill were Sens. Javits and Keating (both N.Y.), Aiken (Vt.), Case (N.J.), Cooper (Ky.), Fong (Hawaii), Prouty (Vt.) and Scott (Pa.). The bill, estimated to cost the Government \$480 million annually, would have subscribers make monthly payments based on income, with no payments required for those earning below \$500 a year and a monthly maximum of \$13, and federal-state sharing of remaining costs.

MIGRANT FARM LABOR

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell April 6 said the Labor Department would recommend changes in the Mexican farm labor program before the program expired on June 30, 1961. He said he expected no Congressional action in 1960. (Weekly Report p. 595)

Speaking to the National Travelers Aid Assn., Mitchell said a report recommending extension of the minimum wage law to farm labor would be issued by the Labor Department at the end of April.

FEDERAL, POSTAL PAY

COMMITTEE -- House Post Office and Civil Service.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On HR 9883 and other bills to give pay increases to 500,000 postal workers and 1,000,000 other federal employees. (Weekly Report p. 502) Testimony:

March 28 -- James A. Campbell, president of the American Federation of Government Employees (AFL-CIO), supported the salary raises proposed in HR 9883.

March 31 -- Vaux Owen, president of the Independent National Federation of Federal Employees, said that "an average increase of 15 percent" for classified workers would be justified.

ABC ROADS

COMMITTEE -- House Public Works.

ACTION -- April 6 ordered reported an amended bill (HR 10495) authorizing \$925 million each year in fiscal 1962 and fiscal 1963 in federal payments to the states for federal-aid primary, secondary and urban roads. (Weekly Report p. 461)

The bill also authorized \$117 million in fiscal 1962 and \$122 million in fiscal 1963 for various federal road programs, broken down as follows:

	Fiscal 1962	Fiscal 1963
Forest highways	\$ 33,000,000	\$ 33,000,000
Forest roads & trails	35,000,000	40,000,000
Park roads & trails	18,000,000	18,000,000
Parkways	16,000,000	16,000,000
Indian reservation roads & bridges	12,000,000	12,000,000
Public land highways	3,000,000	3,000,000
	\$117,000,000	\$122,000,000

CREDIT CHARGES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Banking and Currency, Production and Stabilization Subcommittee.

RESUMED HEARINGS -- On a bill (S 2755) requiring merchants and money lenders to provide potential customers with full knowledge of finance charges in advance of loans and installment purchases. (Weekly Report p. 597) Testimony:

April 5 -- Federal Reserve Board Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. said he fully endorsed the principle of the measure but suggested certain technical revisions. Martin said the Federal Reserve, which would be charged with administering and enforcing the measure, did not have the facilities or experience to police the credit practices of more than 500,000 retail outlets and other lenders. Instead, he suggested that the bill be redrafted as a criminal statute to be enforced by "regular law enforcement agencies".

Martin also proposed that the Subcommittee review the laws of states which require credit-labeling to learn more about the problems of regulating millions of individual transactions. Chairman Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), chief sponsor of S 2755, said the Subcommittee would get testimony from officials of states with such laws.

Support for the bill came from Peter Henle, AFL-CIO; Jerry Voorhis, Cooperative League of the U.S.A.; and Sally Butler, General Federation of Women's Clubs. The National Retail Merchants Assn. opposed the measure.

April 6 -- William J. Cheney, National Foundation of Consumer Credit, said, "For every fake or fraudulent transaction this bill might possibly prevent, it would kill a hundred perfectly sound sales."

Similar opposition was expressed by Dr. Albert Haring, National Retail Furniture Assn., and Paul L. Selby, National Consumer Finance Assn. Haring said credit disclosure laws enacted by 30 states afforded adequate consumer protection.

A spokesman for the National Assn. of Mutual Savings Banks, Robert M. Morgan, endorsed the bill, but suggested that a special section be drafted to cover mortgage loans.

Angus McDonald, National Farmers Union, filed a statement in support of S 2755.

REGULATORY AGENCY CODE

COMMITTEE -- House Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On bills (HR 4800, 6774) to curb improper influence and conduct in the federal regulatory agencies. (Weekly Report p. 596) Testimony:

April 1 -- Abe McGregor Goff, member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said the commissioners had been "conscious for a long while of the constant criticism" of the ICC and became convinced in mid-1959 that a "constructive study" was needed of agency practices and procedures. He said an 18-member advisory board, including representatives of all modes of transportation, had been formed and held a two-day meeting in January. Another meeting was scheduled for May, Goff said.

Robert W. Ginnane, ICC general counsel, said after the advisory group submitted a final report the ICC would try to implement constructive recommendations and if necessary seek legislation.

April 4 -- Donald C. Beelar and Bryce Rea Jr., American Bar Assn., said the ABA believed the regulatory agencies were "ill advised in not seeking the cooperation of Congress" to deal with the problem of influence. They said anti-influence legislation should bar ex parte communications from agencies' proceedings that were legally subject to open hearings but should not place curbs on agency members' other activities.

RELATED DEVELOPMENTS -- March 28 -- Committee Chairman Oren Harris (D Ark.) said he had arranged with the American Statistical Assn. for "an examination and evaluation of the statistical methods used by the principal rating services" for radio and television programs.

March 31 -- Chairman Jerome K. Kuykendall, Federal Power Commission, said the FPC would "welcome" the inquiry which the Legislative Oversight Subcommittee March 24 announced it would hold later in the session on an FPC rate decision favorable to the Midwestern Gas Transmission Co. Kuykendall, who in March 23 Subcommittee testimony said Thomas G. Corcoran, a prominent New Deal attorney, had talked to him and other commissioners about the case shortly before a decision was made, said he called the White House after testifying and "told them there was going to be a publicity storm and I hoped they would read the record."

Kuykendall said Corcoran had asked for a 7 percent rate of return for the company's pipeline investment, that the FPC staff, at Kuykendall's request, had drafted an opinion recommending a 6-1/4 percent rate and termed 7 percent excessive, but that the FPC had decided not to fix a definite rate at the time because of uncertainty of the financing for the 506-mile pipeline. He said "if there is anybody in the world who would not have any influence on me, it is Tommy Corcoran," and that "this whole thing wouldn't have come about if I hadn't asked for the staff's position."

April 1 -- The Federal Communications Commission, by a 3-2 vote, agreed that objections could be filed until May 2 to a March 17 directive that broadcasting stations tell listeners whenever they used donated records or mentioned commercial products in return for a "valuable consideration". The majority held that the new rule would remain in effect in the interim, although two commissioners voted to suspend the rules.

April 4 -- Sen. Ralph W. Yarborough (D Texas), a member of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee, said it would be up to Timothy J. Murphy (D Mass.) to prove he was a Democrat when his March 14 nomination to the Interstate Commerce Commission was considered by the Committee. Murphy, nominated to a Democratic vacancy, seconded the nomination of Vice President Richard M. Nixon at the 1956 GOP National Convention. He told newsmen April 4 that he had known Nixon since they served together in the Navy in 1942, supported the Eisenhower ticket in 1956, but still considered himself a Democrat.

April 5 -- FCC Commissioner Frederick W. Ford told a meeting of the National Assn. of Broadcasters in Chicago that "proposed actions now underway can give the public assurance that payola will no longer be a part of the broadcasting scene", and that the FCC would submit to Congress a bill to make persons outside the agency's jurisdiction criminally responsible for any deception.

MILITARY PENSIONS

COMMITTEE -- House Armed Services.

HELD HEARINGS -- On a bill (HR 11318) to permit pensions of military personnel who retired before June 1, 1958 to be computed on the same basis as those of persons who retired after that date. HR 11318 was the latest of several bills introduced in the 86th Congress to permit all retired military personnel to qualify for the higher pension rates enacted by Congress in 1958 (PL 85-422). It was introduced March 22 by Rep. Paul J. Kilday (D Texas), second-ranking Democrat on the Armed Services Committee. A similar bill (HR 9304) was introduced Jan. 7 by Rep. John F. Baldwin (R Calif.) at the Administration's request. (Weekly Report p. 96)

TESTIMONY -- April 5 -- Defense Secretary Thomas S. Gates Jr. said the Defense Department supported the bill because "there is merit in the assertion that morale in the active forces will be further enhanced" by making pensions equal for personnel retiring both before and after June 1, 1958, the date the pay raise went into effect.

April 6 -- Assistant Defense Secretary Charles C. Finucane said the Department did not favor full increases for retired personnel when the bill was passed in 1958, but had changed its position "after much soul-searching for the past 18 months."

MINIMUM WAGE

COMMITTEE -- House Education and Labor, Labor Standards Subcommittee.

CONTINUED HEARINGS -- On two bills (HR 4488, 7490) to increase minimum wage protection under the Fair Labor Standards Act. (Weekly Report p. 462) Testimony:

March 24 -- James A. Suffridge, Retail Clerks International Assn. (AFL-CIO), said the Administration proposals for extended coverage in the retail field under HR 7490 were "hollow and empty". He urged passage of HR 4488, introduced by Rep. James Roosevelt (D Calif.).

A.F. Hartung, president, International Woodworkers of America (AFL-CIO), objected to existing exemptions from minimum wage and hour coverage for logging operations employing 12 persons or less and urged that exemptions should be limited to employers owning 70 acres or less of land. He said that under existing legislation, large pulp and timber companies, by parceling out timber cutting on their own lands to small "independent con-

tractors", were able to bypass minimum wage provisions, depress wages and keep costs down. He said the "independent contractor" was a "captive" in this situation and was "exploited about as badly as his employees", in that the independents were unorganized and in competition with each other while the companies were large, strong and "fabulously profitable" and appeared to have no price competition either in buying the pulpwood or selling products made from it. The economic situation in the logging industry was "at fault", Hartung said, and it would require legislation to change it. He said that none of the witnesses testifying for retention of the existing law represented the really small operators, and that one bona fide small operator whom Hartung brought to Senate minimum wage hearings in 1959 was "so frightened that he could hardly talk" and was "threatened" upon his return to Mississippi for having come to Washington to testify.

March 29 -- Representatives of the Forest Farmers Assn., the Louisiana Forestry Assn., and the Georgia Forestry Assn. opposed removal of the existing 12-employee logging exemption on grounds that it would overburden small operators with bookkeeping to comply with wage-hour law requirements, would be inflationary and would cause some workers to lose their jobs. Charles H. Lewis of the Louisiana Forestry Assn. said A.F. Hartung, who testified March 24, had a "basic lack of understanding" of logging and pulpwooding as conducted in the South. Carroll W. Maxwell of the Louisiana Forestry Assn. said the southern pine industry was in a "depressed condition".

March 30 -- Bernard E. Esters, National Editorial Assn., said an increased minimum wage and removal of exemptions for newspapers with less than 4,000 circulation under HR 4488 would have "serious economic consequences" for thousands of papers and would accelerate business failures and mergers.

Max Greenberg, president, Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (AFL-CIO), supporting HR 4488, said that whereas the average hourly earnings of retail workers, not covered by FLSA, were higher than those of production workers when the Fair Labor Standards Act was passed in 1938, the average hourly earnings of industrial workers were presently one-third higher than those of retail workers. He said the latest available survey, conducted by the Department of Labor in 1956, indicated that 26 percent of retail workers made less than \$1 an hour and about 10 percent made less than 75 cents an hour.

March 31 -- Rowland Jones Jr., president, American Retail Federation, said HR 4488 was "highly discriminatory" in its extended coverage provisions, would be "virtually impossible to police equitably" and would lead to "highly inflationary" cost and price increases. The bill represented an "unwarranted extension of federal power" into purely local retail conditions.

Citing the 1956 Labor Department survey showing that "one-quarter of retail employees receive less than \$1 an hour" and 45 percent of such workers received less than \$1 in the South, and noting that there had been "a 13 percent increase in average retail wages since the survey was taken", Jones said it was "apparent" that there was a "lack of a critical situation" requiring "almost emergency use of federal power".

J.T. Meek, president, Illinois Retail Merchants Assn., said Congress, in passing "any of these measures", would be "upholding the power and the ruthlessness" of AFL-CIO President George Meany.

CQ Senate Votes 56 through 61.

Senate Tables Amendments on Equal Job Rights, Desegregation, Enrollment Officers; Votes to Make Referee Hearings Ex Parte

56. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the Kefauver (D Tenn.) amendment to the referees plan, restoring language that the referees' hearings be ex parte and allowing the court to set the time and place of the hearings. Agreed to 69-22 (D 38-19; R 31-3), April 1, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 603)

57. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to establish a permanent Commission on Equal Job Opportunity. Tabling motion agreed to 48-38 (D 27-27; R 21-11), April 1, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

58. HR 8601. Mansfield (D Mont.) motion to table Keating (R N.Y.) amendment providing technical assistance to areas desegregating their schools and endorsing the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision and Cooper (R Ky.) amendment deleting the endorsement. Tabling motion agreed to 61-30 (D 37-20; R 24-10), April 4, 1960. A "nay" was a vote supporting the President's position.

59. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Javits (R N.Y.) amendment to allow the Attorney General to enter private suits for school desegregation and McNamara (D Mich.) amendment to add Part III, empowering the Attorney General to seek injunctions to protect any civil right. Tabling motion agreed to 56-34 (D 33-23; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

60. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hart (D Mich.) amendment to the referees plan, requiring that a Negro must prove to the referee only that he is qualified to vote. Tabling motion agreed to 52-38 (D 29-27; R 23-11), April 4, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

61. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Hennings (D Mo.) amendment to referees section, adding a plan for Presidentially appointed enrollment officers to register Negroes. Tabling motion agreed to 58-26 (D 34-21; R 24-5), April 4, 1960. The President did not take position on the motion.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61	Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61	Vote No.	56	57	58	59	60	61
Yea	69	48	61	56	52	58	Yea	38	27	37	33	29	34	Yea	31	21	24	23	23	24
Nay	22	38	30	34	38	26	Nay	19	27	20	23	27	21	Nay	3	11	10	11	11	5

56 57 58 59 60 61						56 57 58 59 60 61						56 57 58 59 60 61						56 57 58 59 60 61					
ALABAMA						INDIANA						NEBRASKA						SOUTH CAROLINA					
Hill	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hartke	Y	N	N	N	N	Curtis	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Johnston	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Capehart	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	†	✓	Y	Y	Y	Thurmond	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA						IOWA						NEVADA						SOUTH DAKOTA					
Bartlett	Y	N	N	N	N	Hickenlooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bible	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Case	Y	Y	Y	N	Y
Greening	Y	N	N	N	N	Martin	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Mundt	Y	Y	Y	Y	†
ARIZONA						KANSAS						NEW HAMPSHIRE						TENNESSEE					
Hayden	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Bridges	Y	Y	?	?	?	Gore	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Schoepfel	Y	✓	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kefauver	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS						KENTUCKY						NEW JERSEY						TEXAS					
Fulbright	X	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cooper	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Williams	Y	N	N	N	N	Johnson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
McClellan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morton	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Case	Y	N	N	N	N	Yarborough	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
CALIFORNIA						LOUISIANA						NEW MEXICO						UTAH					
Engle	Y	N	N	N	N	Ellender	X	✓	Y	Y	Y	Anderson	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Moss	Y	N	-	-	X
Kuchel	Y	N	N	N	N	Long	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Chavez	†	?	?	Y	N	Bennett	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO						MAINE						NEW YORK						VERMONT					
Carroll	Y	N	N	N	N	Muskie	Y	N	-	-	-	Javits	Y	N	N	N	N	Aiken	Y	Y	Y	Y	N
Allott	Y	X	Y	N	Y	Smith	Y	N	N	N	Y	Keating	Y	N	N	N	N	Prouty	Y	N	Y	Y	N
CONNECTICUT						MARYLAND						NORTH CAROLINA						VIRGINIA					
Dodd	†	-	-	X	-	Beall	Y	N	N	N	N	Ervin	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Bush	Y	N	N	N	Y	Butler	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Robertson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
DELAWARE						MASSACHUSETTS						NORTH DAKOTA						WASHINGTON					
Frear	N	✓	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	✓	-	-	-	-	Brundage	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jackson	Y	N	N	N	N
Williams	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	N
FLORIDA						MICHIGAN						OHIO						WEST VIRGINIA					
Holland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hart	Y	N	N	N	N	Lausche	Y	N	Y	N	N	Byrd	Y	X	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	McNamara	Y	N	N	N	N	Young	Y	N	N	N	N	Randolph	Y	N	N	N	N
GEORGIA						MINNESOTA						OKLAHOMA						WISCONSIN					
Russell	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Humphrey	✓	-	-	-	-	Kerr	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Proxmire	Y	N	N	-	-
Talmadge	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	McCarthy	Y	X	-	-	-	Monroney	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Wiley	Y	Y	Y	Y	✓
HAWAII						MISSISSIPPI						OREGON						WYOMING					
Long	Y	N	N	N	N	Eastland	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Morse	Y	N	N	-	N	McGee	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Fong	Y	Y	N	N	N	Stennis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Lusk	Y	N	Y	N	N	O'Mahoney	†	?	Y	✓	✓
IDAHOW						MISSOURI						PENNSYLVANIA											
Church	Y	N	Y	N	N	Hennings	Y	N	N	N	N	Clark	Y	N	-	N	N						
Duursbak	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Symington	Y	N	N	N	-	Scott	Y	N	N	N	N						
ILLINOIS						MONTANA						RHODE ISLAND											
Douglas	Y	N	N	N	N	Mansfield	Y	X	Y	Y	Y	Green	Y	Y	Y	N	N						
Dirksen	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray	Y	N	Y	Y	N	Pastore	†	-	N	N	N						

Democrats in this type; Republicans in italics

CQ Senate Votes 62 through 67.

(No Congressional Record Roll-Call Vote Numbers.)

Senate Rejects Move to Kill Voting Referees Plan, Adds Language on State Qualifications, Tables Four Amendments

62. HR 8601. Civil Rights Act of 1960. Ervin (D N.C.)-McClellan (D Ark.) amendment to the referee plan, requiring that if judges hear Negroes' applications for voting certificates they must follow the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure by calling in opponents to the applications and holding adversary proceedings before deciding each case. Rejected 29-64 (D 26-32; R 3-32), April 5, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment. (See story p. 603. For earlier votes on the bill, see preceding chart.)

63. HR 8601. Kuchel (R Calif.) motion to table Ervin (D N.C.) amendment to limit the implementation of the referees plan to Congressional elections. Tabling motion agreed to 72-16 (D 40-16; R 32-0), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

64. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Johnston (D S.C.) amendment to exempt the records for primary and special elections from the requirement that voting records must be preserved for 22 months. Tabling motion agreed to 68-18 (D 38-18; R 30-0), April 6, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

65. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Carroll (D Colo.) amendment to the referees provision to permit the courts to waive the requirements that a Negro seeking a court certificate to vote must prove he tried to register with state authorities and was rejected after a pattern of discrimination was found by the courts. Tabling motion agreed to 62-32 (D 34-26; R 28-6), April 6, 1960. The President did not take a position on the motion.

66. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) motion to table Ellender (D La.) amendment to strike the voting referees provision from the bill. Tabling motion agreed to 73-18 (D 41-18; R 32-0), April 7, 1960. A "yea" was a vote supporting the President's position.

67. HR 8601. Dirksen (R Ill.) amendment to the referees plan to specify that a court should not allow a Negro whose application had been challenged by state officials to vote provisionally unless the court was satisfied that the Negro met state qualifications for voting. Agreed to 79-12 (D 52-8; R 27-4), April 7, 1960. The President did not take a position on the amendment.

TOTAL							DEMOCRATIC							REPUBLICAN						
Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67	Vote No.	62	63	64	65	66	67
Yea	29	72	68	62	73	79	Yea	26	40	38	34	41	52	Yea	3	32	30	28	32	27
Nay	64	16	18	32	18	12	Nay	32	16	18	26	18	8	Nay	32	0	0	6	0	4

62 63 64 65 66 67							62 63 64 65 66 67							62 63 64 65 66 67						
ALABAMA							INDIANA							NEBRASKA						
Hill	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hartke	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Curtis	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Sparkman	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Capehart	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hruska	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ALASKA							IOWA							NEVADA						
Bartlett	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Hickenlooper	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	?	Bible	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Gruening	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Martin	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y	Cannon	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARIZONA							KANSAS							NEW HAMPSHIRE						
Hayden	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Carlson	N	Y	?	Y	?	?	Bridges	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Goldwater	N	?	Y	Y	?	?	Schoeppel	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Cotton	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
ARKANSAS							KENTUCKY							NEW JERSEY						
Fulbright	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Cooper	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Williams	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
McClellan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Morton	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y	Case	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CALIFORNIA							LOUISIANA							NEW MEXICO						
Engle	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Ellender	Y	X	N	Y	N	Y	Anderson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kuchel	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Long	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Chavez	N	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
COLORADO							MAINE							NEW YORK						
Carroll	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Muskie	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Javits	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Allott	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Smith	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Keating	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
CONNECTICUT							MARYLAND							NORTH CAROLINA						
Dodd	-	✓	?	-	?	?	Beall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Ervin	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bush	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Butler	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Jordan	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
DELAWARE							MASSACHUSETTS							NORTH DAKOTA						
Frear	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Kennedy	-	?	?	-	?	X	Brunsdale	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Williams	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Saltonstall	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Young	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
FLORIDA							MICHIGAN							OHIO						
Holland	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Hart	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Lausche	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Smathers	Y	X	X	Y	N	Y	McNamara	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Young	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
GEORGIA							MINNESOTA							OKLAHOMA						
Russell	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Humphrey	-	?	?	-	Y	N	Kerr	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Talmadge	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	McCarthy	N	Y	Y	X	Y	N	Monroney	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
HAWAII							MISSISSIPPI							OREGON						
Long	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	Eastland	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Morse	-	Y	Y	N	Y	N
Fong	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Stennis	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	Lusk	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
IDAHO							MISSOURI							PENNSYLVANIA						
Church	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Hennings	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Clark	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Dworsbak	N	Y	Y	Y	?	?	Symington	N	Y	Y	N	?	X	Scott	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N
ILLINOIS							MONTANA							RHODE ISLAND						
Douglas	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Mansfield	N	✓	✓	✓	?	✓	Green	Y	Y	?	Y	Y	Y
Dirksen	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Murray	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Pastore	N	?	Y	N	Y	Y

Y Record Vote For (yea).
✓ Paired For.
± Announced For, CQ Poll For.
N Record Vote Against (nay).
X Paired Against.
- Announced Against, CQ Poll Against.
? Absent, General Pair, "Present," Did not announce or answer Poll.

62 63 64 65 66 67

SOUTH CAROLINA						
Johnston	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Thurmond	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
SOUTH DAKOTA						
Case	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Mundt	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TENNESSEE						
Gore	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Kefauver	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
TEXAS						
Johnson	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Yarborough	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
UTAH						
Moss	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Bennett	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
VERMONT						
Aiken	N	Y	Y	?	Y	Y
Prouty	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
VIRGINIA						
Byrd	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
Robertson	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y
WASHINGTON						
Jackson	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Magnuson	N	Y	Y	N	?	Y
WEST VIRGINIA						
Byrd	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Randolph	-	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
WISCONSIN						
Proxmire	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y
Wiley	N	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
WYOMING						
McGee	N	?	Y	Y	Y	Y
O'Mahoney	-	?	?	Y	?	✓

Democrats in this type; Republicans in Italics

Committee Hearings

- April 11-12 -- FEDERAL POLICIES FOR HANDICAPPED, House Education and Labor, Special Education Subc., Portland, Ore.
- April 11-12 -- FOREIGN TAX CREDIT "GROSS UPS" (HR 10859), House Ways and Means.
- April 12-14 -- COMMUNICATIONS ACT (HR 11341), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Communications and Power Subc.
- April 12-14 -- TRANSPORTATION DIVERSIFICATIONS (HR 7960), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Transportation and Aeronautics Subc.
- April 13-14 -- FEDERAL POLICIES FOR HANDICAPPED, House Education and Labor, Special Education Subc., Los Angeles, Calif.
- April 20-21 -- PETROLEUM DISTRIBUTION PRACTICES, House Small Business, Subc. No. 5.
- April 20-21 -- OCEANOGRAPHIC RESEARCH PROGRAM (S 2692), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- April 25 -- U.S. TRADE AND WORLD MARKETS, Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.
- April 26-28 -- NATIONAL MILK SANITATION ACT (HR 3840), House Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Health and Safety Subc.
- May 2-3 -- INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL AND TOURISM OFFICE (S 3102), Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Political Events

- April 12 -- ILLINOIS PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARY, election of district convention delegates.
- April 13 -- VIRGINIA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 19 -- NEW JERSEY PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES.
- April 23 -- IDAHO FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 25 -- OKLAHOMA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 26 -- MASSACHUSETTS PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARY.
- April 26 -- MISSOURI FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 26 -- PENNSYLVANIA PRESIDENTIAL AND CONGRESSIONAL PRIMARIES.
- April 27 -- ARKANSAS FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 28 -- MONTANA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- April 28-29 -- MAINE CONVENTION to select delegates.

- April 29-30 -- NEVADA DEMOCRATS STATE CONVENTION to select delegates.
- May 1 -- ALASKA FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.
- May 1 -- NEW YORK FINAL FILING DATE, Congressional primary.

Other Events

- April 10-15 -- INSTITUTE OF INVESTMENT BANKING, eighth annual session, Wharton School, Philadelphia.
- April 11 -- AFL-CIO OPERATING ENGINEERS, convention, Americana Hotel, Miami Beach.
- April 12-14 -- WESTERN FOREIGN MINISTERS MEETING, Washington, D.C.
- April 13-16 -- AMERICAN PUBLIC RELATIONS ASSN. CONVENTION, Greenbrier Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.
- April 18 -- AFL-CIO RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' DEPARTMENT, convention, Congress Hotel, Chicago.
- April 18-20 -- SEVENTH NATIONAL WATERSHED CONGRESS, Statler-Hilton Hotel, Washington, D.C.
- April 20-23 -- AFL-CIO LOUISIANA ORGANIZATION, convention, Capitol House Hotel, Baton Rouge, La.
- April 22-29 -- U.S. VISIT OF FRENCH PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE.
- April 25 -- ASSOCIATED PRESS, annual meeting, NYC. Defense Secretary Thomas Gates will speak.
- April 25-27 -- AFL-CIO MISSISSIPPI ORGANIZATION, convention, Hotel Vicksburg, Vicksburg, Miss.
- April 25-28 -- AMERICAN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS ASSN., 74th annual convention, Hotel Waldorf-Astoria, NYC.
- April 25-29 -- AFL-CIO STATE, COUNTY AND MUNICIPAL ORGANIZATION, convention, Sheraton Hotel, Philadelphia.
- April 25-29 -- AFL-CIO DISTILLERY WORKERS, convention, Barcelona Hotel, Miami Beach.
- April 25-29 -- AFL-CIO CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS, convention, Queen Elizabeth Hotel, Montreal.
- April 26-28 -- TRAFFIC GROUP, 39th annual conference, Somerset Hotel, Boston.
- April 27-May 12 -- U.S. VISIT OF KING MAHENDRA AND QUEEN RATNA OF NEPAL. Washington visit April 27-30.
- April 28-30 -- CENTRAL TREATY ORGANIZATION, Ministerial Council Meeting, Teheran, Iran. Secretary Herter will attend.
- May 2-4 -- NORTH ATLANTIC COUNCIL, Ministerial Meeting, Istanbul, Turkey. Secretary Herter will attend.
- May 2-6 -- AMERICAN NURSES' ASSN., convention, Miami Beach.



Civil Rights Finishing its eighth week of debate on the issue, the Senate put a civil rights bill in shape and drove for final passage. A series of toughening amendments, including proposals to give the Attorney General Part III powers, to give technical aid to school districts ending segregation and to affirm the Supreme Court's 1954 desegregation decision, were tabled by wide margins in a series of roll-call votes, culminating in the third reading of the bill. Congressional Quarterly's story carries the final provisions and the details on amendments offered. (Page 603)

Wisconsin Primary

Sen. John Kennedy took 40 percent of the total state vote, Sen. Hubert Humphrey took 31 percent and Vice President Richard Nixon took 29 percent in the Wisconsin Presidential primary. In the Democratic primary, Kennedy led with 56 percent of the vote to Humphrey's 44 percent. The Catholic vote, the farm vote and the labor vote all were mentioned as factors in the election. Congressional Quarterly gives a district-by-district list of Catholic population percentages. (Page 610)

New Jersey Primary

Interest is centered on the bitter fight for the GOP Senatorial nomination between Sen. Clifford P. Case and Robert Morris in New Jersey's Presidential and Congressional primary April 19. The Presidential preference poll has been called off because there were no entries, and there are no significant contests for delegate assignments to the national conventions. In House contests, there is a sharp fight for the Republican nomination in the 8th District, where Gordon Canfield (R) is retiring. Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D) faces stiff competition in the 11th District primary. (Page 611.)

Health Insurance

The Administration continued to mark time as the Senate began hearings on a program of health insurance for the aged. Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers accused Republicans of "fancy footwork" to avoid action, but Senate GOP Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen said the outline for a voluntary program had been approved. Eight GOP Senators took matters in their own hands and without Administration approval introduced a bill for a voluntary federal-state program. (Page 622)

Roll-Call Votes

SENATE: Civil rights, page 625-26.

NOTICE

The new CQ telephone number:

Federal 8-4660

Lead-Zinc Problems

The domestic lead and zinc industry is in a depressed condition and needs help. This was the consensus of a March 31 report by the Tariff Commission, which found that domestic prices and production had continued to fall since 1956. Producers blame the high level of imports and are urging Congress to pass legislation stabilizing the industry with federal subsidies. The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee recently held hearings on stabilization proposals and similar bills are before a Senate committee. Congressional Quarterly's story gives the background on lead-zinc industry problems. (Page 618)

Around the Capitol

The House passed the bank mergers regulation bill, the Walter refugee immigration bill and a measure extending the Export Control Act...Geneva disarmament talks reached an apparent impasse.... All candidates for the Presidency said they would honor any commitment made by President Eisenhower for a moratorium on nuclear bomb tests...the President ordered a shift in defense funds to put more emphasis on the Atlas missile and the Polaris program...the independent gas producers came up with a new natural gas bill...the Treasury proposed an alternative self-employed retirement plan.... Labor Secretary Mitchell said he would recommend a minimum wage for farm workers.... (Page 607-609, 613)

